FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN COMMENTATORS ON SALT II, U.S. DOMESTIC POLICY

LD130020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Janos Avar and Gabor Nemes will discuss the SALT II debate in the U.S. Senate: [begin recording--speakers not individually indentified]

[First speaker] [Words indistinct] many people will strive to link the most diverse things with SALT II, and to grill the biggest variety of little steaks at the fire of SALT II in the Senate. However, the latest Senate bomb, the fact they are objecting to the presence in Cuba of 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet troops and demanding their withdrawal, does after all seem extremely comical and unexpected in the light of U.S. military power.

[Second speaker] I would say rather that it seems tragicomical, since SALT II is extremely important. When Kissinger brought up the matter of SALT, he was virtually encouraging certain politicians, senators, to look immediately for--and, naturally in today's world politics, to find--themes which, linked to ratification, could, so to speak, blackmail Moscow.

[First speaker] But just how did the Cuban boot get onto the table, since the alleged presence in Cuba of a few thousand Soviet troops obviously is not one of the great world-political issues on which it is worth blackmailing?

[Second speaker] Let us not forget that the Americans are traditionally excitable when Cuba is mentioned.

To be specific, the affair came about when a few weeks ago, at the beginning of the summer, Florida Senator Stone, who is naturally preparing for reelection and who needs the support of Cuban emigrees there, started to stir up the matter.

[First speaker] Since then Senator Church in his latest statement has struck a somewhat more conciliatory tone; the Senate debate, too, is continuing. But all the same, how can its peculiar fluctuation be explained? How do the doves in America--and Church is undoubtedly a dove--become, if even for a short time, hawks?

[Second speaker] I do no think that Church is against SALT II. Not even in the present situation could I claim that. So, once again, it is the U.S. domestic policy. We must slowly get used to the fact that U.S. domestic policy very often strives to subordinate all kinds of world political angles and does no concern itself much with foreign affairs.

[First speaker] And is it really only a question of seats in Senate? Are the stakes not something bigger? Is it not now a question of aiming to bring personal discredit to Carter, since Carter and the present administration have quite strongly committed themselves to SALT II. If for some reason SALT II runs aground, this could obviously mean Carter's personal defeat, and it could cost him his presidential candidacy, or the presidency.

[Second speaker] Of course, we cannot simplify the affair into a skirmish around the gaining of an Idaho or Florida Senate seat, for it is a question of something more than that. And those circles which are objecting politically to what is in their opinion the administration's passive conduct in the past years, or who do not consider the Carter administration sufficiently firm, inflate every affair of this kind in order to obligate this administration, or to bring down this administration, and to demand another, firmer, U.S. policy.

[First speaker] But, leaving aside the question of who is hard-nosed and who is not, who is a hawk and who is a dove, looking at it now simply from the professional angle, is the political policy now pursued by the Carter administration not very amateurish, not very soft-handed? For having committed itself on the side of SALT II why does it then not make a more decided stand within the Senate and at the level of its own administration, in favor of SALT II ratification? Why does it not sweep the whole debate off the table?

[Second speaker] If someone is accused of being continually weak, of not hitting on the table of world politics, as Carter is being accused of, having lost the shah of Iran, of not having stood by Somoza, though ex-President Nixon demanded it, etc--in other words, those who demand once again an interventionist policy, having long forgotten the lessons of Vietnam, these forces could naturally only be satisfied by Carter if he himself really linked the presence of Cuban troops [as heard] with SALT II as, for example, was done last week by 1,000, by almost 1,700, retired field officers in their open letter to the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee, demanding that if the USSR does not change its world political behavior, then there should be no question of ratification. Naturally, Carter cannot go so far. In his speech he stressed that there is no cause for panic, that he will seek a diplomatic solution and will speak with Moscow. The problem is that what people expect of Carter is not the solution to the problem, but they would like to wring from him a modification of policy. So we must prepare ourselves--in my opinion this is the lesson to be drawn from the whole business, and unfortunately this is where the SALT II debate, the many years' delay of the SALT II signing have led, that in 1980, an election year--elections will be taking place in about a year--the various aspects of U.S. domestic policy will constantly interfere in world politics, no matter what important issues are in question. [end recording]

UN DELEGATES SUPPORT CONVENING OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

GDR's Florin

LD121328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] UN/New York (ADN correspondent)--In New York on Tuesday the GDR supported the proposal to set a date at the 34th UN General Assembly for the convening of a world disarmament conference and to entrust an appropriate body to take the preparatory measures. "We do so on the basis of our state's fundamental position, which is to work unremittingly for peace and international security," Peter Florin, the GDR's permanent UN representative, told the UN Committee for a Disarmament Conference. He referred to increasingly far-reaching plans by militaristic circles to introduce new and dangerous weapons, saying: "Has the time not come at last for all to realize that international security is not enhanced by producing new means of mass destruction but by ending the arms race and by gradual disarmament, having regard to the principle of equal security. The constant feverish quest for new ways of intensifying the arms race must be confronted. A world disarmament conference would be calculated to break this vicious circle."

He continued: "The conclusion of the protracted SALT II negotiations shows anew that genuine progress toward limiting arms and disarmament can be made only by negotiations which culminate in treaties and agreements. A world disarmament conference would provide a forum at which the representatives of all states could join in working out internationally binding agreements. The joint communique, signed in Vienna by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter, refers to the convening of a world disarmament conference. We would say that the time has come to take another step in this direction.

We deem the universal participation of all states, particularly of nuclear and militarily important states, absolutely essential. Whoever has the political will to disarm will not deny this. As for a thorough preparation, we are greatly in favor of it. To insure a thorough preparation a start should be made as soon as possible."

Polish Deputy Delegate

LD122006 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, 12 Sept, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki)

Ad hoc committee for the world disarmament conference has inaugurated its work in the seat of the United Nations here.

Speaking during a discussion held at the committee's forum, deputy Poland's permanent representative to the UN, Henryk Sokalski, recalled that the initiative undertaken by the Soviet Union some years ago and concerning the convening of a world disarmament conference gained a wide support, especially on the part of the socialist and non-aligned states.

The speaker stressed that one should be guided in the assessment of the prospects of disarmament process, which such a conference could strengthen, also by instructive conclusions drawn from the lesson of history. They are brought to mind in connection with the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two. The appeal of the Polish society to nations and parliaments of the world of September 1, 1979 reminds [us] about that, too. On the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War we are telling the whole world that the language of guns is not going to solve problems troubling mankind nowadays.

Guided by her own historical experience and reasons determined by the principles of her socio-political system, Poland actively works in favour of disarmament, viewing every constructive initiative as a chance for preventing a world conflict of unpredictable consequences and as a contribution to the cause of maintaining peace. Such is also the meaning of the proposition to call a world disarmament conference.

Of immense significance for its realization is the successive Soviet-American SALT II accord on the limitation of strategic armaments. A communique on the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter in Vienna stresses that such conference ought to be held after the Second Special Session on Disarmament on the UN General Assembly.

The Polish delegate came out in favour of an urgent concrete preparations for the conference, in the spirit of the Soviet-American communique and to-date achievements of the World Disarmament Conference Committee.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JORDANIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU111411 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, met here Mr Fa'iq Warrad first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Jordan.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Mr Zhivkov and Mr Warrad reaffirmed the two communist parties' determination to continue developing their friendship and cooperation and to assist the further consolidation of unity of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

They exchanged views on some topical international issues of mutual interest, giving special attention to the deteriorating situation in the Middle East after the signing of the separatist Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

Mr Warrad spoke of the efforts made by the Communist Party of Jordan to rally all the progressive national patriotic forces in Jordan on democratic and anti-imperialist grounds, to deepen cooperation with the Palestine resistance movement, for consolidation of unity of all anti-imperialist Arab forces in the struggle against the plans of American imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East.

Mr Zhivkov reaffirmed the principled and firm position of Bulgaria for an equitable and all-round settling of the Middle East crisis, taking into consideration the rights and interests of all the states and peoples in that part of the world. He underlined that Bulgaria will remain on the side of the just cause of the Arab people against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He spoke in support of the liquidation of the disastrous aftermaths of the defeatism of the present Egyptian leadership, for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and for restoring the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to their own independent state.

The two party leaders expressed confidence that the implementation of the decisions of the recently finished 6th conference of the non-aligned countries will help increasing the role of this movement in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, neocolonialism and racism, for the further strengthening of peace in the world.

Mr Fa'iq Warrad is on a visit here in connection with the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

LUKANOV MEETS IRAQI TRADE DELEGATION

AU112025 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA)--Here today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Mahdi Muhsin Ubaydi, deputy-minister of trade of Iraq and leader of the Iraqi delegation to the 35th international Plovdiv fair. The conversation touched on Bulgaro-Iraqi economic relations.

Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, attended the meeting.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU112003 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA)--Mr Rabah Bitat, chairman of Algeria's National Assembly, was received today by the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov. The guest conveyed a message from the president of Algeria, Mr Chadli Bendjedid.

Mr Bitat is in Bulgaria as head of a parliamentary delegation. Today the delegation met senior officials of the National Assembly. Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, made the guests familiar with Bulgaria's socio-economic development and with the structure and activity of the supreme body of state power.

It was emphasised that the good links between the parliaments of Bulgaria and Algeria exercise a favourable influence on the consolidation of friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU111028 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Greeting message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of DPRK Workers Party and DPRK president, and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of DPRK Administrative Council, on the occasion of DPRK national day--date of message not given]

[Text] Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we send the DPRK Workers Party Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee and Administrative Council, the fraternal Korean people, and to you personally most cordial greetings and wishes on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK.

The establishment of the government of the workers and peasants on Korean soil as a result of the Soviet Army's liberating mission in the Far East and the selfless revolutionary struggle of the Korean people led by the communists, opened a new era in Korean history.

For the Korean people the past decades were a period of tests and heroism, fundamental social transformations and selfless work in the name of socialism. Thanks to the heroism and patriotic tempering of the Korean people under the leadership of the DPRK Workers Party, the international assistance and support of the world socialist community and the solidarity of the entire peace-loving mankind, the bloody aggression of U.S. imperialism against the DPRK during the fifties was defeated. In a very short time the DPRK overcame the heavy consequences of the war and joined the ranks of the countries having a developed industry and agriculture and having significant achievements in the areas of education, culture and the people's well being.

The BCP and Bulgarian people cordially greet the great achievements of the fraternal Korean people and express their consistant solidarity with their just cause, and wish them new and even more impressive achievements in socialist construction and the struggle for removing the U.S. forces from South Korea, as well as in the struggle for a peaceful and democratic unification of Korea.

The BCP and Bulgarian people view the solidarity and cooperation with the Workers Party of Korea and Korean people as an important asset of socialist government, which has been victorious in our countries. Our steady striving is to further strengthen and develop our fraternal friendship and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the benefit of our two peoples, and in the interest of world socialism, peace and progress.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PARTICIPANTS IN MOSCOW CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE

AU111127 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Greeting message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the participants in the Moscow conference "For a Bright and Happy Future for All Children"--date of message not given]

[Text] On behalf of Bulgaria's State Council and Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian public and on my own behalf I most cordially greet the participants in the world conference "For a Bright and Happy Future for All Children." The International Children's Year, announced by the UN Organization, will live in history as an initiative which allowed us to stress the general and specific problems of the young generations throughout the world and to intensify the struggle for guaranteeing the children's right to life, social justice, health, education and upbringing in the spirit of respect and friendship among people and nations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria greeted with approval the UN initiative. It initiated and hosted the International Children's Assembly "Banner of Peace" which took place under the slogan "Unity, Creativity, Beauty" and turned it into a holiday of the children's talents and a school of friendship and solidarity among children throughout the world.

There is something symbolical in the fact that your conference is taking place in Moscow--the capital city of the first country which turned the care for children into a matter of state policy and a constant and steady struggle for liquidating the danger of war--the worst enemy of children. I am confident that this exceptionally broad and representative forum of the world public will leave lasting traces on the young generation's destiny. I hope that the conference's debates and decisions will induce the governments, organizations and public throughout the world to increase their attention toward the young generation's problems as well as towards the struggle for preserving peace, which is the general problem of the whole of mankind.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICIAL REVIEWS POSTWAR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU050932 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Report on article by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, published by the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 5 September 1979--"Bulgaria's Economic Development"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 5 (BTA)--"The strategy of the Parll plenary session of the CC of the BCP held in 1956 has become a powerful factor in raising the dynamism of Bulgaria's socioeconomic development, for the realization of the long-term, cardinal changes in the structures of the national economy on the basis of industrialization and scientific and technological progress", reads the article of Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, published in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO".

The author points out that as a result of this strategy for more than three decades Bulgaria has been maintaining one of the highest rates of economic growth in the world and has succeeded in increasing her national income about tenfold in comparison with the pre-war level.

"The Bulgarian industry has a modern structure. Such characteristic branches of industry as mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, power generation and metallurgy, are turning out 51 percent of the industrial production, it is noted in the article.

Further on Mr Zarev points out that in the structure of production an ever more important place is taken by such productions as electronics and the other means of automation --robots, hydraulics and pneumatics, plastics, synthetic fibers and resins, high-quality metals, and atomic electricity.

"During the past years of socialist development Bulgaria has accumulated a national health which is enormous for a country of her size. The productive and non-productive assets have reached 95,000 million leva. In this index, taken per capital of the population, this country ranks among the developed states in the world. Bulgaria is among the advanced countries in the production per capita of the population of a number of productions of decisive importance like electricity, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, synthetic fibers, soda ash, cement, electronics, electric and internal-combustion-engine trucks and electric telphers", Mr Zarev writes.

He points out that the achievements in the economy have become possible thanks to the party policy in the consistent and uninterrupted raising of the living standard of the people. The author reminds that in the years since the April plenary session the consumption fund has increased 4.5 times and the working hours have been considerably reduced.

"The building up of the new society has been carried out by the BCP in conditions of close friendship with the other socialist countries. The main thing in this field is the policy of all-round drawing closer with the Soviet Union, a powerful factor in our dynamic and all-round progress", the article reads.

Mr Zarev points out that Bulgaria's participation in socialist economic integration and the expansion of her economic links with practically all the countries in the world has made possible effective specialization in production and the 37-fold increase in foreign trade.

"The working out of the general scheme for specialization and cooperation in the sphere of material production up to 1990 between Bulgaria and the USSR creates favorable conditions for the realization of the strategy of the BCP for the country's future development", the article concludes.

TODOR ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES

AU061050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, presented honorary certificates to outstanding scientists, artists and cultural, educational and agricultural workers who have been awarded honorary titles for their achievements in these sectors of life.

The ceremony was attended by the Comrades Petur Tanchev and Peko Takov, as well as Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council.

VIENNA DAILY CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH COMMERCE CHAMBER CHAIRMAN

AU111400 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Sep 79 p 8 AU

[Exclusive interview by DIE PRESSE correspondent Erich Hoorn with President of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce Penko M. Penkov at the Plovdiv fair--date not given]

[Summary] Plovdiv--Bulgaria wants to create the necessary conditions so that Western companies can establish joint ventures with domestic enterprises. Bulgaria also will permit the transfer of profits and capital abroad and even allow majority shares of foreign enterprises in Bulgaria, stated Chamber of Commerce President Penkov. He also manifested his country's interest in the expansion of industrial cooperation with Western companies, especially the cooperation in third countries.

Speaking on the necessary improvement of the management of the economy, Penkov said: "The planned economy is always linked with the market. Where the market is not taken into account, planning does not work properly."

Bulgaria will be the fourth Comecon country to allow joint ventures on its territory. Western firms are expected to put their share at its disposal in the form of machinery, know-how, licenses or money, while Bulgaria will supply raw materials and manpower. Such enterprises will be set up for a minimum period of 10 or 15 years.

External trade with the West is to be further increased, especially in machinery and electronics. According to Penkov, Bulgaria has already established 40 joint ventures in the West for the marketing and servicing of Bulgarian products.

The share of machinery, electronics and other technologies in overall exports rose last year to 47.5 percent on a worldwide scale, followed by agricultural products and foodstuffs (21 percent), and textiles (10 percent).

BRIEFS

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE WORKING GROUP--A working group of the SED Central Committee led by Carl-Heinz Janson, SED Central Committee Socialist Management Department head, visited Bulgaria from 3 to 7 September at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation participated in a seminar on questions of economic organizations' founding and work, visited the Plovdiv international fair, and was received by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

CUBAN TRADE DELEGATION--A delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Domestic Trade led by Ana Rosa Barreda, vice minister of domestic trade, visited Bulgaria and met with a delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services led by Stoyan Chobanov, deputy minister of internal trade and public services. On 6 September Stoyan Chobanov and Ana Barreda signed a protocol on direct economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two ministries for the period of 1979-1980. The ceremony was attended by Georgi Karamanev, minister of trade and public services, and Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

SLOVAK DAILY: SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA A CIA FABRICATION

AU121135 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 11 Sep 79 p 7 AU

["(S)"-signed commentary in the column "Current Topics": "The CIA's Fabrication"]

[Text] The adversaries of international detente and the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have seen to it that the second round of the ratification debate on the SALT II agreement in the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate started with a "dramatic overture." This "dramatic overture," to quote the New York TIMES, occurred on the first day after the summer political vacation, when the Senate committee was to deal again with this significant document. In fact, Frank Church, chairman of the Senate committee, proclaimed the session a closed session and, as the reason for this, stated that the senators must deal on a priority basis with a report "submitted by the CIA and stating that a Soviet Army unit of 2,000-3,000 men is stationed on Cuba." In a dramatically formulated statement, Senator Frank Church declared that "this fact cannot remain without influencing the course of the discussion on the matter of the SALT II treaty's ratification."

With the concocted CIA report, the American "hawks" have thus entered a new phase of the battle against the SALT II agreement, and their maneuver had two aims at the same time: First, to evoke distrust toward the signed Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons, and second, to bring Cuba into disrepute at the very time the sixth summit meeting of the nonalined movement was being held in Havana. Even though this latest fabrication has received great publicity in the American press, it has at least not succeeded in disrupting the negotiations of the Havana forum. This is so if only because the participants in the Havana meeting knew very well that the American Guantanamo base with its 3,000 American soldiers is situated on the territory of independent Cuba. C. Vance, chief of American diplomacy, who was invited to attend the session of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, warned the senators against attempting to misuse the CIA report in the campaign against the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The fabrication by American hawks about the presence of thousands of Soviet soldiers in Cuba is called by many political observers a "hit below the belt for the Carter administration," which has signed the new Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA EVALUATES RESULTS OF HAVANA SUMMIT

AU121545 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Success of the Forces of Progress and Peace"]

[Excerpts] The embrace between Fidel Castro and Josip Broz Tito at the concluding session of the Havana conference was a symbolic embrace between the Nestor, one of the founders of the nonalined movement, and the personality who in a way embodies the upsurge of the anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle, of the battle for independence and social justice in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In a certain sense it was the handing over of the torch and simultaneously the expression of the true success of the Havana conference.

Yes, of success, which was all the more valuable since it was not born easily. It was achieved and it exists in an extremely complicated situation, characterized not only by moments of crisis and conflict caused in the developing world mostly by the consequences of the colonial legacy or by the attempts of imperialist, neocolonialist and also Beijing hegemonist forces to attain domination over the developing countries, but in a situation also characterized by what is perhaps unprecedented pressure and attack by these forces on the nonalined movement itself. During the conference preparations, and also during the conference itself, it became obvious that--without underrating the other spheres--the significance of class, social and international-political struggles in the sphere of ideology and propaganda is increasing. We could witness what was literally a propaganda war against the movement, against its unity, against Cuba, Vietnam and other countries. Some spoke in Havana of a truly "American poisoning," part of which were and are lies, misinformation, forgeries [podvrhy], various provocations, distracting attention to secondary matters and attempts to divert the movement into fruitless discussions and to exhaust its energy so that it would not be able to devote itself to the main targets.

However, the speculations and plotting connected with all this have failed and actually it is sufficiently clear from the course and conclusions of the Havana conference that the movement will continue to remain an active, independent and positive factor, effectively contributing to the battle for consolidating peace and international security, to the battle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism, Zionism and apartheid, the battle for the peoples' right to decide independently on their fate, and the battle for the consolidation of political and economic independence of recently liberated countries.

A bitter battle was waged on the assessment of the Camp David agreements and of the separate, so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, which the conference finally condemned very emphatically as an act harming the inalienable rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine and enabling the further occupation of Arab territories. It is important that the conference declaration unmasks and condemns also the U.S. responsibility for the unsolved, tense and crisis-ridden situation in the Middle East. A special commission will study the question of suspending Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement.

Attempts at avoiding such evaluations and stances finally found themselves in a certain kind of isolation, as did the efforts--hard to understand--to successfully defend in the movement the positions of the bankrupt bloody Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea.

It can be said that in the end the conference called matters by their true name in its concluding documents; this, for instance, applies also to the economic declaration, which pronounced that the main obstacle hampering the advance of young states is imperialism. True, on the other hand one cannot but see that, for instance, as regards particularly the enthronement of a new economic order, and the problems of just economic relations based on equal rights between nations and states, many of the nonalined movement's members are not differentiating with sufficient clarity between the positions held by socialist and capitalist countries in the economic picture of the world. Such tendencies were, after all, manifested also in certain statements, which maintain that the main conflict of the present is the conflict between the blocs. This, however, was in sharp contradiction to the opinion held by the majority of the conference participants that for the developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America the main danger and adversary is represented by imperialism.

The nonalined summit conference convened for the first time on Latin American territory; this has stimulated the increasing activity of the states of this "green continent" in the movement and expressed the great appreciation of the historic road passed by Cuba during the 20 years of its antimonopolist, antioligarchic and later socialist revolution. The fact that the conference was held in Havana has undoubtedly contributed also toward intensifying the nonalined movement's dynamism, leading toward its growing influence and increasing possibilities to play an increasingly striking role in the battle for peace and a more just world. Part of this characteristic is the emphasis placed by the conference on the requirement to move visibly from words to deeds. Of course, only the future will show to what extent we will succeed.

MORE ON PRAGUE ACTIVITIES OF BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIVKOV

Meeting With Husak

LD121330 Prague CTK in English 1118 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Bulgarian Communist Party first secretary and President Todor Zhivkov met with Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak at Prague Castle today shortly after the Bulgarian delegation's arrival.

Later today, the Bulgarian delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

Start of Talks

LD122250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] We have just received the following news item from CTK:

Talks between delegations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic opened at Prague Castle today. The Czechoslovak delegation consists of Comrades Gustav Husak, as head of the delegation, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Josef Kempny, Vaclav Hula, Josef Simon, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Jaroslav Hejna. Members of the Bulgarian delegation are Comrades Todor Zhivkov, as the head of the delegation, Stanko Todorov, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, Grigor Stoichkov and Zhivko Popov.

The delegations briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party in building an advanced socialist society in the two countries, on the activities of the two parties and the development of the national economies.

They stated their satisfaction over the past development of all-round Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation and appraised the possibilities of its further intensification based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Both sides stressed that all-round Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations are a joint contribution to promoting cooperation between countries of the socialist community. They noted its growing role in world developments with deep satisfaction. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria will continue to assist the cohesion and future growth of the international authority of the socialist states and contribute to the reliable protection of the peaceful constructive work of peoples of the socialist community.

The delegations then reviewed topical questions pertaining to international policy. They maintain that one of the major foreign political tasks is the promotion of the process of detente in the world, the struggle for peace and disarmament. They reaffirmed their total support for the Soviet peace proposals and appraised the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations which resulted in the signing of the agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons, SALT II.

The two delegations further exchanged views on certain topical questions related to the activity of the international communist and workers movement. They underscored the significance of the internationalist solidarity of the fraternal parties and the consolidation of their cohesion in the struggle for common objectives.

The meeting passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. It revealed full accord on stands of principle held by the two fraternal parties and states and their ideological and political unity.

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, met representatives of diplomatic missions accredited in Czechoslovakia at Prague Castle today.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES GUINEAN WORKERS DELEGATION

LD121526 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann received in Prague on Tuesday a delegation of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers (CNTG), led by its general secretary, Kandas Conde. The Guinean guests are in Czechoslovakia on a five-day visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions. Kandas Conde informed Karel Hoffmann of the present tasks and prospects of his country's trade union confederation and stressed that experience from the work of trade unionists in Czechoslovakia will help in the realization of challenging tasks of the Guinean workers. Members of the delegation will meet during their visit with trade unionists from agricultural and industrial enterprises to exchange experience from trade union activity. They will be also acquainted with facilities documenting the high standard of health and social care in Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST LEADER

LD042038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a letter of congratulations to Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the South African Communist Party on his 70th birthday. The letter stressed that Czechoslovak communists highly praise his long-term fight for the national and social liberation of the oppressed and exploited South African people. Comrade Husak further said in the letter that despite the cruel harassment and his very difficult conditions of work, Yusuf Dadoo has devoted all his life to the work and fight of the party for the victory of the national-democratic revolution in the South African Republic, to the fight against capitalism and imperialism, and against the hated fascist regime of apartheid which they support.

REPORTAGE ON CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Husak Greeting

LD072216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a greetings message to participants in the world conference "For a Peaceful and Happy Future of All Children" which opened in Moscow today.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, all people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and himself, he greeted cordially the participants in the world conference and wished them success in their deliberations.

Your meeting follows a noble goal: to contribute to assuring a peaceful and happy future for all children, the message says. It is an urgent requirement to all people to strive--in the spirit of the principles enshrined in the declaration of children's rights adopted by the UN General Assembly 20 years ago--for the assurance of a secure and joyous childhood for our youngest generation. Czechoslovak citizens have welcomed the proclamation of the International Year of Child. In our country, children are surrounded by the attention and love of the whole society. They receive all-round care. And this proceeds from the highly humane essence of the socialist society itself, which sees in children its greatest wealth, hope and future. This is why we make all efforts to turn over to our children a country better, more beautiful and richer than at present. We do not forget, however, the message of Comrade Husak says, that millions of children are suffering hunger and poverty, and lack the necessary medical care and education, and that many of them are at a very young age subjected to discrimination and oppression. We are deeply alarmed by the fate of those children whose games and peaceful sleep are being disrupted by the noise of destructive deadly weapons. We are determined to do everything possible, in cooperation with progressive forces of the world, to make their childhood happier and more secure.

Permanent peace is a necessary prerequisite for this, and this is why the CSSR together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and peace-loving forces will continue to endeavor to rid the world of war dangers, that nations can live in peace, security, mutual cooperation and understanding. The purpose of our entire effort is that all children of our beautiful planet never experience war, poverty and oppression, and never lose their happy smile, says the message of greetings from Comrade Gustav Husak.

Kabrhelova-Led Delegation Return

LD121836 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak delegation which attended in Moscow the world conference for Peace and Happy Future of Children returned here today. Czechoslovak Women's Union Chairman Marie Kabrhelova who led the delegation said on arrival that the conference was the most important event in the "International Year of the Child" since it worked out a comprehensive program of improvement of the situation of children, particularly in the developing countries. The participants, who appreciated the socialist countries's care for the development of children's personality, agreed that a happy life of children can be ensured only in peace, and that the funds which disarmament measures would make available would substantially improve the situation of children in those parts of the world where they live in cruel conditions today, Marie Kabrhelova said.

HUSAK RECEIVED CZECHOSLOVAK MOSCOW ENVOY LOVETINSKY

LD121518 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Cestmir Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR. They discussed mutual cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the communist parties of the two countries.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN ENVOY LAURIE

LL121442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today the ambassador of the Australian Commonwealth in Czechoslovakia, Robert Stephen Laurie. They discussed the development of bilateral relations.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ARTICLE DISCUSSES ANTICOMMUNIST STRATEGY

Part One

AU061120 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[First of two articles by Ivan Hlivka: "On Certain Features of the Present Anticommunist Strategy; Integration of Imperialist Plans"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] In recent years--despite the deepening imperialist conflicts, and partly exactly because of them--the tendency to form unions of "imperialists of all countries" pointed out by V.I. Lenin has become clearly manifest. With the consolidation of the positions of socialism and of the communist movement, the international aspect of imperialism's anticommunist strategy increased in significance.

The leaders of the imperialist states have created a system of military-political and economic organizations and state-monopoly associations; and now they are perfecting its mechanism so as to subordinate the interests of the individual countries to the joint class interests and a uniform political line. Various projects for activating, adjusting and expanding imperialist economic and military-political blocs are being assiduously worked out. A new form of coordinating the policies of the strongest capitalist countries has emerged: The regular meetings of the heads of states and governments. A kind of "ultra-imperialist union" has been created, which unifies the forces of capitalist states and monopolies throughout the world.

UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL DETENTE THE POLITICAL TACTICS OF IMPERIALISM ARE BECOMING MULTI-DIMENSIONAL AND ARE BASED ON A MULTITUDE OF MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION WHICH ARE BEING ACTIVATED TO THE UTMOST. THESE TACTICS UNITE TWO BASIC LINES. ONE OF THEM IS THE LINE OF HEAD-ON ATTACKS AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES. UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF A DEEPENING DETENTE IT IS BEING EXPRESSED BY MEANS OF A FEVERISH ARMAMENTS RACE, IN THE MATERIAL PREPARATION OF A WORLD WAR, IN THE STRENGTHENING ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERICS, THE SPREADING OF FABRICATIONS ABOUT THE "SOVIET THREAT" AND SO FORTH. MILITARISM AS THE FUNCTION OF STATE-MONOPOLIST CAPITALISM SUBORDINATED TO THE TASK OF DEFENDING THE BOURGEOISIE'S CLASS INTERESTS WITH THE AID OF ARMED VIOLENCE OPERATES TODAY AS THE PROTECTIVE SHIELD OF EXTREME IMPERIALIST REACTION. MILITARIZATION IS ALSO AIMED AGAINST DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

TODAY, UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE CHANGED CORRELATION OF FORCES, THE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM IS DOMINATED BY ANOTHER TACTICAL LINE, CHARACTERIZED BY GREATER FLEXIBILITY AND CAUTION AND GIVING PREFERENCE TO THE LINE OF DISINTEGRATING AND DEMORALIZING THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES THROUGH ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL LEVERS.

The imperialist leaders know very well that the main anti-imperialist force, the support of a further deepening of the process of detente and of the expansion of positions held by the forces of social progress in the capitalist world, is the community of socialist countries. Thus as the most important direction of their activities they have chosen to attempt to diminish the strength of this community and weaken its influence on the international scene, the social processes in the nonsocialist world and on the world workers and democratic movement.

The analysis of the political instructions of anticommunist strategists show two basic aims. First, the endeavor to undermine the unity of the socialist community and to disrupt friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and other socialist states. And, second, the endeavor to make the socialist social system unsteady, to undermine it, and to find ways for causing its "erosion." Both of these aspects are closely interlinked.

The imperialist strategists are counting on the establishment of favorable conditions for spreading anti-Soviet propaganda and nationalism and for causing centrifugal tendencies of the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization within the process of detente. The imperialists bear in mind that the loyalty of communist parties and socialist countries to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism are a reliable means for solving the tasks of socialist construction and for strengthening the international revolutionary process. To blunt this weapon, to undermine the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the general laws governing the international class struggle and the construction of the new society, to make unsteady the relations among the communist parties and socialist countries and to drive a wedge between them--that is undoubtedly the further central strategic task of the anticommunists.

Part Two

AU061142 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Second and last Ivan Hlivka article: "On Certain Features of the Present Anticommunist Strategy; Target of Attacks--The Completeness [kompletnost] of the Socialist System"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The bourgeois propaganda, the revisionists and opportunists juxtapose the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism with lies and misinformation, justifying this by claiming that this is in keeping with the norms of the "battle of opinions."

DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH

NEVERTHELESS CERTAIN ANTICOMMUNISTS REVEAL THE AIMS OF THESE CAMPAIGNS, ALBEIT ONLY IN A ROUNDABOUT WAY. ACCORDING TO THEM, "NATIONAL COMMUNISM" IS FAR BETTER THAN A UNITED FRONT OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THIS IDEA LIES AT THE BASIS OF THE ANTICOMMUNIST CONCEPT OF "DISTANT AIMS." AND IT IS THE INTENTION WITH WHICH THE WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES APPROACH NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOCIALIST STATES. IN POLITICAL AND TRADE-ECONOMICS TALKS THEY REWARD BY MAKING PETTY CONCESSIONS, AT THE SAME TIME DEMANDING CONCESSIONS, ESPECIALLY IN THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL SPHERES; WITH THE OTHERS THEY STRIVE TO DISCRIMINATE IN EVERY WAY.

This course is complemented by the denigration of the internationalist policy pursued by the CEMA countries, particularly the Soviet Union, and by the distortion and falsification of the purpose of socialist integration. In this way they want to arouse among the people inclining toward nationalism and anti-Sovietism a feeling of some kind of "national injustice."

Although this maneuver does sometimes achieve certain successes, on the whole it is doomed to fail. Both the peoples of the socialist countries and the world public are increasingly convincing themselves that relations among the socialist countries are profoundly international, friendly and based on equal rights. The law governing them is: mutual assistance and respect for the possibilities, needs and interests of the individual socialist countries and the community as a whole.

The communist parties are adopting concrete measures for enhancing ideological vigilance in the socialist countries. The fraternal parties are intensifying ideological cooperation and more and more resolutely unmasking the various non-Marxist and anti-Soviet opinions and tendencies. Therein they see one of the main means for further consolidating the cohesion and amity of the people of socialist community of countries and for rearing the working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism.

In coordinating their activities, the NATO countries more and more often resort to direct military aggression and to open intervention wherever the loss of their positions and prerogatives are threatened. This is testified to by the events in Ireland and by instances on the African Continent, in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Extremely dangerous aspects of this activity are the attempts at creating so-called "inter-African" or "quick reaction" and other diverse forces and military blocs in various parts of the world that are intended to solve situations in "hot spots" of the globe.

IN ATTACKING REAL SOCIALISM, THE ANTICOMMUNISTS, AND TOGETHER WITH THEM ALSO THE OPPORTUNISTS, ARE TRYING TO PROVE THE "NON-USABILITY" OF THE "SOVIET MODEL" OF SOCIALISM IN DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES AND TO SMUGGLE IN THE MYTH ON THE "PLURALISM" AND THE "MULTITUDE" OF MODELS OF SOCIALISM, GLADLY VIEWING AS A "NEW MODEL" OF SOCIALISM ANY FABRICATION, ANY CARICATURE OF SOCIALISM, IF ONLY TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE POSITIVE EXPERIENCE OF REAL SOCIALISM.

In reflecting on the multitude of "models of Marxism" they can no longer refer to Maoism, since it had already openly taken a stand against Marxism-Leninism and the international communist movement. The anticommunist theoreticians are now betting on so-called "Eurocommunism." They are falsifying and distorting certain imprecise, and sometimes even incorrect, statements by certain West European communist parties and then drawing from them the conclusion that the communist movement is in a crisis and that it is endeavoring to get out from under the "Soviet domination" and to work out new political concepts that would correspond to the new conditions in their countries and in the world.

THIS IS AN ATTEMPT AT ABUSING THE COMPLICATED DIALECTICS OF GENERAL AND SPECIFIC ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN THE POLICIES OF INDIVIDUAL COMMUNIST PARTIES. THE IMPERIALIST AND OPPORTUNIST FORCES ARE DEVOTING THEIR MAIN ATTENTION TO ATTEMPTS AT PROVING THAT THERE IS NO UNITY BETWEEN THE NATIONAL INTERESTS OF DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES AND THE IDEAS OF SOCIALISM PROMULGATED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTIES. THAT IS WHY THE BOURGEOIS PRESS EXAGGERATES IN EVERY WAY THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF CERTAIN COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THESE COUNTRIES.

STRONG POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL PRESSURE IS BEING EXERTED ON THE COMMUNIST PARTIES IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. ON THE ONE HAND THE BOURGEOIS POLITICIANS AND JOURNALISTS, AS WELL AS REFORMISTS, ARE APPEALING TO THEM TO SHOW THEIR "INDEPENDENCE FROM MOSCOW" AND THEIR LOYALTY TO "REAL NATIONAL INTERESTS." THE RIGHTWING SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ARE STRIVING TO MAKE THE COMMUNIST PARTIES RENOUNCE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM AND DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM AND, NATURALLY, TO RECOGNIZE "IDEOLOGICAL COEXISTENCE."

On the other hand the bourgeois and social-democratic politicians are coming out with all kinds of promises for the communists, declaring the "admissibility" of communist participation in governments on the condition that they be tolerant toward bourgeois policy and give up the revolutionary fight of the workers class and the working masses.

BRIEFLY AND CLEARLY SAID, THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGNS IS TO EXPLOIT THE FACT THAT DIFFERENCES IN CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE COMMUNIST PARTIES ARE WORKING, AND DIFFERENCES IN THEIR PRESENT POSSIBILITIES AND THEIR NEXT AIMS AND TASKS, ALSO PRODUCE DIFFERENCES IN APPROACHES TO INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS. THE ESSENCE OF OUR ENEMIES' EFFORTS IS TO TRY AND TURN DIFFERENCES INTO CONFLICTS, AND CONFLICTS INTO A SPLIT.

The communist parties are withstanding the ideological subversions of anticommunism and are energetically unmasking attempts at sacrificing the principle of the communist movement in the name of tactical advantages. They underscore the fact that all and any concession to opportunism in the final analysis harms the very communist party making these concessions.

The representatives of the fraternal communist parties of the capitalist countries are stressing their conviction, based on experience, that they serve their peoples best by actively juxtaposing to the anti-Sovietism their loyalty to proletarian internationalism, and particularly their ties with the CPSU and the fraternal parties of other socialist states.

AS FOR THE "INVENTIONS" OF VARIOUS "MODELS OF REVOLUTION" FOR DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, THE MARXIST-LENINISTS ARE OF THE OPINION THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO COPY THE REVOLUTION, BUT THAT IN CARRYING IT OUT IT IS IMPERATIVE TO FOLLOW THE GENERAL LAWS GOVERNING THE REVOLUTIONARY FIGHT AS REVEALED BY MARXISM-LENINISM. AND THIS MEANS THAT A UNIFORM "MODEL" OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION FOR ALL WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CANNOT EXIST, EITHER.

SITUATION IN SLOVAK ENERGY SECTOR DISCUSSED

A U121550 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Report by Bratislava PRAVDA editor Dusan Stancek: "Things Neglected in Summer Are Difficult To Make up For in Winter"]

[Summary] In the past 7 days, the subsidiaries of the Slovak Power Engineering Enterprise generated some 257,000 mwh of electricity, of which 23,000 mwh were generated by hydroelectric power plants. The first unit of the Jaslovske Bohunce nuclear powerplant did not generate any electricity as it is at present being subjected to regular inspection and maintenance work. The generation of electricity in the remainder of the projects is proceeding according to plan. While in the thermal powerplants there are "practically" no problems, power engineers insuring the smooth operation of the hydroelectric powerplants have "many worries at present" because of the Vah river's low water level. [paragraph continues]

Particularly critical is the situation at the Orava Dam reservoir which at present holds 17.5 million cubic meters of water less than usual. The situation at the Liptovska Mara dam is better: It holds 9.5 million cubic meters of water more than planned.

The general overhaul of the Novaky powerplant's fourth unit "so far" is proceeding according to plan. In the Vojany powerplant, the general overhaul of its unit number 26 was finished 2 days ahead of schedule last week.

According to the plan of preparations for smooth winter operations, steam powerplants should have their coal stockpiles complete by the end of September. While the Vojany powerplant is making good progress in this respect, there are problems with coal deliveries for the Novaky powerplant.

One of the "most pleasant" events in the energy sector last week was the successful completion of the repair of a 400 kilovolt transformer in Podunajske Biskupice.

STROUGAL TOURS CSSR AGRICULTURAL SHOW

LD111136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] This morning, the final day of the state-wide agricultural exhibition "Land: The Provider" in Ceske Budejovice, Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak premier, toured some of the stands. Accompanied by Frantisek Pitra, chief secretary of the South Bohemian regional party committee, Frantisek Samec, chairman of the South Bohemian regional national committee, and other representatives of the political and public life of the region, Comrade Strougal toured first the Soviet stand, where he showed interest in the exhibits displayed, which also belong to the most sought after ones among the visitors of the exhibition. With no lesser interest, the distinguished guest saw over the pavilion of the GDR and other exhibits displayed by our exhibitors at the end of his visit this morning. He saw exhibits in the CEMA stand, which embody this year's central slogan of the state-wide agricultural exhibition "Land: The Provider"--that is "Thirty Years of the Development of Socialist Agriculture--30 Years of International Cooperation Among CEMA member Countries."

LENART TO INVESTIGATE SLOVAK AGRICULTURE

LD121215 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, Jan Janik, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and Ignac Janak, chief secretary of the West Slovak regional CPSL Committee, left today for a working visit to the Dunajska Streda and Komarno Districts. They will acquaint themselves in these important agricultural districts of Slovakia with the results achieved in crop and livestock production as well as with the state of preparations for autumn work.

REPORT ON PRESENT, FUTURE HARVESTING WORK

AU111023 Prague RUDO PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[By unnamed CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondents: "Grain Requires Care; Harvesting Is Drawing to its End, Potato Gathering Is Starting"]

[Summary] So far almost 3 million tons of grain have been procured in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], so that only 8 percent remains to be procured for the state funds. Wheat for food production is of far better quality than in the preceding years, and about 60 percent of the procured amounts show a gluten content of over 23 percent.

Potato procurement preparations are now culminating; we expect higher yields than stipulated by the plan--roughly an average of 18-22 tons per hectare. In the CSSR a total of 636,000 tons of potatoes should be procured.

So far 98 percent of grain has been reaped in Slovakia and by the end of this week grain from the last 13,200 hectares, primarily in the mountainous areas, should be stored. Only half of the planned acreage for winter crops has been plowed at a rate of 70,000 hectares a week.

In Central Slovakia 35,500 tons of straw have been gathered so far. The Slovak farmers still have to gather potatoes from almost 70,000 hectares; sugar beet from about 60,000 hectares; corn for grain from 179,000 hectares; and corn for silage from 145,000 hectares. About 2.6 million tons of sugar beet and 1.1 million tons of beet cuttings, as well as 880,000 tons of corn for grain and 1.2 million tons of potatoes will have to be transported; sufficient loading space for this must be prepared.

In West Bohemia the heavy rains have slowed down harvesting work and thus only about 73 percent of the total grain acreage has been harvested so far.

OFFICIALS ATTEND FINE ARTS ACADEMY CELEBRATION

LD111100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A festive meeting is taking place in the Karolinian Hall in Prague today to mark the 180th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Fine Arts. It is being attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier; Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Matej Lucan, federal vice premier; and other representatives of our political and cultural life. In a festive address, Milan Vondruska, the Czech minister of culture, recalled the past and present of the Academy of Fine Arts, which is the oldest arts school in our country. The festive meeting will continue with the presentation of commemorative medals to the meritorious workers of the academy.

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S MILITIA DELEGATION TO ANGOLA--A delegation of the People's Militia led by M. Novak, chief of the Main Staff of the CSSR People's Militia, left Prague for Luanda on 8 September at the invitation of the Angolan deputy minister of national defense and commander of Angola's People's Militia. During its working visit the delegation will attend the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Angolan People's Militia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

MITTAG LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO FRANCE

LD121950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris (ADN correspondent)--A GDR state delegation under Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Council of State, arrived in Paris today on a visit which is to last several days. It was invited by the French Government and was welcomed at Orly Airport by Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau and Olivier Stirn, state secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Official talks and negotiations began immediately with French Government ministers and leading industrialists on expanding and stabilizing bilateral relations.

This morning the GDR delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to the resistance at the Ile de la Cite.

Other members of the GDR state delegation are: State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers; Werner Fleck, GDR ambassador to France; Horst Weiss deputy minister of chemical industry; Werner Polze, president of the GDR Foreign Trade Bank; and Klaus Bokus, director in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, as delegation secretary. A group of experts is accompanying the delegation.

In a conversation with Rene Monory, minister of economic affairs, Guenter Mittag said that he gladly accepted the French Government's invitation because recent talks with the French prime minister and the much noted visit to the GDR by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet in July demonstrated that contacts and negotiations as are envisaged in the next few days will effectively help to develop and stabilize relations between the two states in the interest of both.

It was agreed in the conversation that the economic potential of both countries permits still more rapid and extensive economic and scientific technological cooperation. Guenter Mittag submitted a number of constructive proposals aimed at quickly raising the volume of foreign trade between both countries from 1980. The GDR is prepared, he said, to negotiate and conclude short-term and long-term economic cooperation agreements. "Implementing these intentions will match the new quality and the growing dimension of what we can do," he said.

Minister Rene Monory welcomed the dynamic development of economic cooperation between both states. He expressed the certainty that, thanks to the active support of both governments, new dimensions can be achieved in bilateral economic and scientific-technological relations.

A similar range of topics was discussed with Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau. The objectives and key points for developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation, agreed upon 14 months ago during Guenter Mittag's previous visit to Paris, has on the whole been fulfilled, it was stated. Both men agreed to put economic cooperation on a dynamic, stable, long-term basis and to consolidate its contractual basis.

Minister Jean-Francois Deniau said that good results and experience to date have shown that external economic relations develop particularly well whenever the governments of both countries actively contribute to their promotion.

There was an animated exchange with Pierre Sudreau, French National Assembly deputy and president of the French Railways Industry Federation.

Guenter Mittag presented him the Great Star of International Friendship Order, conferred on him by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. He paid tribute to Pierre Sudreau's meritorious work.

Mittag said: "I have sincere pleasure in fulfilling an honorable assignment given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to present to you, dear M. Sudreau, the Great Star of International Friendship Order. With this high award we honor your consistent struggle against fascism, your upright and courageous attitude and your outstanding services to understanding, international friendship and the preservation of peace." He praised Sudreau's meritorious work in the struggle to secure GDR recognition and for the establishment and consolidation of good cooperative relations between both states and nations.

Pierre Sudreau, with emotion, expressed his thanks for the high honor. He recalled that the GDR leaders, like himself, experienced the horrors of Hitler's jails. This common experience and shared desire to develop cooperation between both states and preserve peace has been the basis for promoting relations. Today it is a matter of further consolidating, together with his friends in the French Government and in the GDR, the cooperation and friendship between both peoples.

Olivier Stirn, secretary of state in the Foreign Ministry expressed gratitude to Pierre Sudreau for his work in drawing France and the GDR closer. What he sought as a minister under Gen Charles de Gaulle today is the conviction of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, that is, that cooperation by both states serves the cause of peace and detente.

The talks were attended by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, who chairs the GDR-France Joint Governmental Commission, and other members and experts of the GDR delegation. The first day of the visit ended with a cocktail reception given by the GDR ambassador for many representatives of the French Government, business and public life.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD122024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the invitation of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, Henri Simonet, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, today arrived in the GDR on an official visit. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport the minister and his party were cordially welcomed by Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer and other representatives of the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry. Ambassadors of the GDR and the Kingdom of Belgium, Heinz Hoffmann and Cyriel M. Lemmens, were present.

HONECKER CABLES GREETINGS TO ULAANBAATAR CONFERENCE

AU110958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Cable signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman addressed to the participants in a scientific conference held in Ulaanbaatar on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary--date of message not given]

[Text] To the participants of the Ulaanbaatar scientific conference on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

In the name of the SED Central Committee and the GDR people I convey the most cordial greetings to the organizers and participants of the scientific conference in Ulaanbaatar on the occagion of the GDR's 30th anniversary. We look upon this conference as an expression of the high esteem for our first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil.

The GDR's founding on 7 October 1949 as a result of the victory of the Soviet Union and the other powers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition as well as of the postwar development crowned the sacrificial struggle of the German workers movement and the progressive forces of the German people for a new humanistic state representing the interests of the working people. It represents a turning point in the history of our people and in the history of the peoples of Europe.

Our people took advantage of the great opportunity given to them by their liberation from fascism. Under the guidance of the workers class and its party, our people took the path of socialism and are successfully progressing on it. For the first time a German state was created whose development is fully and entirely marked by the character and laws of the epoch of worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism. The GDR's 30-year history corroborates the correctness of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the need for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of proletarian and socialist internationalism as an inevitable prerequisite in order to shape the socialist and communist society and to thwart imperialist hostile actions.

The MPR is among the states which recognized the GDR immediately after its founding. Together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community it actively contributed to the strengthening of our republic's international position and helped it to gain worldwide recognition.

The close friendship and cooperation between our two parties and states have their roots in the traditional links between the German workers movement and the revolutionary forces of the Mongolian people and continuously prove their worth in our joint struggle for the goals of peace and socialism. Your scientific conference on the origins and continuous strengthening of the GDR bears proof of this. We see in it a valuable contribution to the joint propagation of the development and the successes of socialism in our countries.

I wish the conference a fruitful course and results which will contribute in the further deepening of the friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman.

HONECKER GREETINGS TO WORLD CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE PUBLISHED

AU111015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings cable dated 7 September from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the world conference in the International Year of the Child "For a Peaceful and Secure Future for All Children" in Moscow]

[Text] To the world conference in the International Year of the Child "For a Peaceful and Secure Future for All Children", Moscow.

Esteemed delegates, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers I convey to the world conference "For a Peaceful and Secure Future of All Children" cordial greetings.

You have assembled in Moscow as representatives of the most varied social forces, political and ideological directions and organizations to discuss the realization of the rights of all children to a life in peace, social well-being and happiness. [paragraph continues]

This humanist striving is part of the worldwide struggle of the people for peace, progress and national independence.

Since the GDR's founding 30 years ago it has been one of the main pillars of our policy to take a stance for averting the danger of a new world war and for a peaceful present and future. In our socialist state the rights of the children as comprised in the U.N. declaration are guaranteed by the constitution and realized in daily life.

At the same time we know that millions of children on our planet are still starving, are without education and medical care, fall victim to military adventures and are without hope for a happy tomorrow.

Rest assured that the GDR will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of all fighters for a decent life for children. We wish the world conference a fruitful course and the participants much success in implementing their worthy goals.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Berlin, 7 Sep 1979

HERMANN AXEN RECEIVES TURKISH SENATOR ERTEM

LD111046 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Turkish Senate, Dr E. Ertem, has come out in favor of political, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and Turkey in the interests of peace, detente and cooperation. She also advocated the expansion of contacts between the two parliaments. Dr Ertem visited the GDR on the invitation of the chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, Hermann Axen.

Axen told Dr Ertem of the principles of GDR foreign policy and explained the work of the People's Chamber committee. Senator Ertem was also received by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier. His visit ended today.

MITTAG, GOETTING, FISCHER ATTEND LIBYAN RECEPTION

LD111038 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Muhammad al-Matmati, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday on the 10th anniversary of the revolution in his country. Present were member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag; Deputy State Council Chairman Gerald Goetting; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; and other personages from social life.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS TRADE AGREEMENTS AT LEIPZIG FAIR

AU111203 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Leipzig (ADN)--Important business transactions were concluded on the fifth day of the Leipzig fair. The foreign trade company Chemistry-Export-Import and the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuzchimexport concluded extensive contracts on mutual goods exchange in 1980 on the basis of the long-term trade agreement.

Another treaty was concluded between the GDR foreign trade company Limex and the Polish foreign trade center Budimex on shipments for the third construction stage of the Jaenschwalde [as published] power station for the years 1979 to 1986.

There were also export treaties concluded with Cuba, Chemapol Prague and Chemapol Bratislava as well as with the Albanian company Albimpeks.

The GDR is going to export toys, musical instruments and handicraft products to 14 countries, among them the USSR, Hungary, Cuba, the United States and Sweden. Companies from France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Great Britain bought leather goods.

FRG JOURNALIST HELD FOR 'ESPIONAGE' ACTIVITIES

LD112116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR security authorities have caught redhanded and detained the journalist, Horst H., from Bavaria (FRG) while he was carrying out espionage assignments in Berlin, the GDR capital, for the FRG Federal Intelligence Service. Extensive intelligence evidence, which reveals the subversive plans and machinations of the FRG secret service, was seized.

Investigatory proceedings have been initiated and an arrest warrant issued.

PARTY, STATE OFFICIALS AT ANTIFASCIST RALLY NOTED

AU120914 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Excerpts] Berlin (ND)--On Sunday [9 September] more than 120,000 working people assembled at Bebel Square for the traditional mass manifestation held under the slogan "30 Years Socialist GDR--30 Years Antifascist Peace State."

Together with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann the following persons attended the impressive mass rally: SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Friendrich Ebert, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffman, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde; the Deputy Council of State Chairmen Dr Manfred Gerlach, Ernst Goldenbaum and Dr Heinrich Homann, the Deputy Council of Ministers Chairmen Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz.

SED CANDIDATE MEMBER WALDE ADDRESSES PROPAGANDA MEETING

LD102236 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The SED's 1979-80 party schooling has opened with propaganda meetings in Cottbus and Potsdam bezirke. The first secretaries of the SED bezirk executives, Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Guenther Jahn both spoke.

A keypoint of the Cottbus meeting was the area's fine record in the GDR's 30 years. Since 1952 its share in electric power generation has risen from 8 percent to 46 percent. The most important point of future propaganda work is to expound next year's demanding plan targets as the basis for enhancing economic performance.

In Potsdam Bezirk, 98 enterprises had fulfilled their undertaking by the end of August to produce 1 extra day's worth of output over and above the plan and counterplan. Many are preparing to undertake another extra day's worth of output.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF NONALINED SUMMIT

LD102136 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)--"The 6th summit conference of the nonaligned countries held in Havana has been an outstanding event of the movement's history. At the extensive exchanges of views and heated debates at which numerous contradicting positions were expressed, the fully obvious and militant opposition to imperialism as well as to the one-time and new colonizing powers were declared by the developing states," underlines the Monday issue of the Budapest political daily published in the afternoons, ESTI HIRLAP in a commentary on the Havana summit under the headline "Success of Efforts at Unity".

Noting that the summit conference of the nonaligned countries ended with an embracement between the Cuban head of state Fidel Castro and Yugoslavia's head of state Josip Broz Tito, the commentary says: "This gesture, among others, can be taken as a reply to the circles that wrote and talked several months before the Havana summit about 'irreconcilable' differences between Cuba and Yugoslavia, and several weeks before the conference about an 'open split' between the non-aligned countries and about the 'disintegration' of the movement."

"The Western assumptions started from the fact, the Budapest daily goes on, that some differences of views on the situation of the movement and on certain foreign political issues had been revealed between the positions of the two socialist countries. These really existing differences were dramatized in the West with the obvious purpose of attempting to stir up the discords to become as intensive as possible differences. However, the positions of the summit meeting accepted jointly indicate that the conceptions and attempts at stirring up trouble did not get realized and the antiimperialist nonaligned movement opposing colonization is--using Fidel Castro's words stronger and more united than it has been ever before."

Furthermore, ESTI HIRLAP explains that full isolation was in store at the Havana conference for the few, clearly West-oriented countries--for example Egypt, Singapore, Pakistan and some other states--which had made attempts to trouble the course of the conference in certain periods of the talks, like in the debate of Cambodia's representation or the Middle East question, and to make impossible to shape a united stand.

"The Western indications saying that at the alleged 'demand' of certain member countries organizational changes would have been called for in the set-up of the movement did not prove to come true either. These modifications suggested from the West would have aimed at weakening and hindering the role that can be played and surely will be played by the Caribbean socialist country belonging to the vanguard of the antiimperialist struggle in the 3-year perod until the next summit meeting while Cuba is functioning as the host and president of the movement. It was revealed, however, at the summit, what is more even at the preparatory conferences that the hopes for changes are mere illusions and thus the modofication suggested well in advance were not even touched upon in Havana," emphasizes the Budapest newspaper.

About the question of Cambodia's representation, the problem producing the broadest discussions among the political issues at the Havana talks, the Budapest newspaper claims that it had been obvious even prior to the Havana summit that the views of the movement's member states would be different as to who should represent Cambodia in the non-aligned movement, whether the legitimate government of the Cambodian People's Republic in Phnom Penh, the country's capital, or the representatives of the overthrown one-time murder-regime.

Taking into account the differing views, it could be assumed from the beginning that no common denominator would be reached on that issue and the decision would come to leave the "seat" vacant. The supporters of the Pol Pot clique put forward a protest and attempted--without success--to impose the adoption of that decision. This has been the (?first) time that the regime not representing anybody has been removed from a highly important international conference and this may serve as an example for other forums, maybe even at the session of the UN General Assembly...."

"Egypt's separate-way policy met with a spectacular defeat in Havana", notes ESTI HIRLAP, referring in conclusion to the closed meeting of heads of state and government on Saturday night when the statements about Egypt's current Middle East role worded by the Political Committee of the summit conference were not adopted, and the Camp David accords as well as the Egyptian-Israeli separate bargain were condemned.

ISTVAN SARLOS DEPARTS FOR JAMAICA, LATIN AMERICA

LD121202 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)--Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [HPPF], today left for Jamaica to attend the congress of the Jamaican People's National Party. After the congress he will pay visits to Mexico, Costa Rica and Panama on behalf of the HPPF.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD121340 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 11, (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, returned Tuesday from Austria where he had attended the opening of the 9th Congress of the Austrian Trade Union Federation OGB.

PAPER COMMENTS ON 'NEW CHAPTER' IN U.S.-PALESTINIAN RELATIONS

LD111316 Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)--Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries a commentary on the Mid-East egg-dance of the Carter administration. The article says that a new chapter of U.S. manoeuvres is about taking shape in the region, with the cause of the Arab people of Palestine chased out from their homeland in the centre and the Palestine Liberation Organization taking the leading role. What refers to this is the forced resignation of U.S. Ambassador to UNO Andrew Young, who had contacted the PLO representative in New York, as well as the postponement of the U.S. special envoy Robert Strauss's Mid-East talks and that of the Security Council debate over Palestine.

The Budapest paper further says that talks with the Palestinians has been so far prevented by Washington itself, fully supporting the Israeli position which regarded the issue as a simple refugee question and refused to recognize the Palestinians' right for self-determination and for establishing an independent Palestinian state. It was the former Secretary of State Kissinger who committed himself in writing for this position when signing the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement treaty in September 1975.

To facilitate talks with the Palestinians, now the U.S. administration is seeking to free its diplomacy of the self-imposed ties. The principal motif is the Arabic oil essential to the United States.

In addition to the retained good intention of Saudi Arabia, the changes in American tactics were also due to the altered position of the West European governments. The Palestinian-related policy of Washington and Tel Aviv was torpedoed in Vienna where PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat conducted talks with Willi Brandt, head of the Socialist International, and with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The sobber-minded Kreisky has been declaring for months that a reassuring settlement of the Palestinian question is the key issue of solving the Mid-East situation. As the Budapest paper stresses, it has by now become a generally adopted fact that the Palestinian people are represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization. The gap struck in Vienna was only dilated by the Mid-East tour of West German Foreign Minister Genscher, which reflected not only the FRG's hunger for oil, but also the recognition that the dwindling popularity of Washington in the Middle East offers a new opportunity for increasing the West German influence there.

The first timid steps taken by the U.S.A. to get rid of the self-imposed ties have been answered by a counter-action in Tel Aviv. Making use of the influential Zionist lobby in the U.S.A., the Israeli Government is trying to prevent by all means the American initiatives concerning the PLO and does everything in its power to curb the shifts in the U.S. Mid-East policy, writes MAGYAR HIRLAP and concludes:

"The shifts in Washington's policy go to indicate the growing influence of PLO, acting as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people."

ROLE OF LATE AYATOLLAH TALEQANI NOTED

LD111226 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Lajos Pietsch writes:

With the death of Ayatollah Mahmud Taleqani, a front-line fighter of the decades-long anti-monarchy struggle and one of the most outstanding personalities of the new--and changing--republican Iran has departed from the political scene. The ayatollah had won the support and trust of the most wide-ranging layers of Iranian society through his courageous stand, political wisdom and negotiating ability coupled with a readiness for compromise.

His personality came into the limelight especially after the departure of the shah and to what extent he was in the forefront is revealed by the announcement made on Monday: Taleqani was the leader of the Islamic Revolutionary Council which has the de facto rule of the country and whose structure is unknown. According to this, he had only one superior leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, the religious leader of the revolution, who has had the backing of a bigger number of people.

The difference between the two and the frequent divergence of views between them can be traced back to the extent of Islamic radicalism. Ayatollah Taleqani was always considered as the leader of the moderate wing of the Shi'ite religion. Of the chief priests, he maintained the closest ties with the bourgeois nationalist leaders of the National Front. The Mojahedin-e Khali organization, the leftist wing of the Shi'ite religious movement, considered him as its leader.

In protest against the arbitrariness of Islamic extremists, recently he had retired temporarily from political life. Later, after his visit to Qom, differences were publically sunk.

The 'peace' made with the top religious leaders left its impression on Taleqani's latest stands. The priest who had earlier favoured the free functioning of political parties--including the Iranian People's (TUDEH) Party--made anti-leftist statements and became a supporter of radical-military solution of the nationality issue. It contrasted with his stand following the victory of revolution when he had openly supported ethnic minorities' equality and ambitions of autonomy. Enjoying their confidence, on several occasions he had even mediated between nationalities and central authorities.

Though Taleqani--like the other religious leaders--was not free from contradictions, his death means a grave loss to the Iranian people. According to observers, the Asian country has lost a religious leader and politician who enjoyed wide-ranking support and who could have influenced the development of political life in the post-revolution Iran. Besides, he could have provided a counterbalance to extremist trends.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES CROP RESULTS, UPCOMING TASKS

LD122244 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI)--On Wednesday in Budapest, Hungary's agricultural leaders met to discuss topical questions related to the autumn farm works and the preparation of the 1980 economic year. The meeting was attended by vice-premier Gyula Szeker and by Antal Kovacs, head of department at the HSWP Central Committee.

In his opening speech, agricultural minister Pal Romany pointed out that the field crop outputs fell short of, while the results recorded by the gardening branch and animal husbandry exceeded the targets foreseen. The latter, however, do not make up for the losses caused by the mad weather. It is, therefore, important to perform the autumn works on time and at a high level.

Agriculture is facing big tasks in the three months ahead: Crops on 3 million hectares of plough-land, 320,000 hectares of grass-land, [figure indistinct] hectares of vegetable gardens, 83,000 hectares of orchard and 169,000 hectares of vineyard are waiting to be gathered in. Additional works to be performed include 1.7 million hectares of autumn sowing, 2.4 million hectares of ploughing and 4 million hectares of artificial fertilization. A big task of the peak autumn season is transportation, with 50 million tons of crops and materials to be moved. This makes up 60 percent of the total agricultural haulage carried out throughout the year.

Energy saving has heavily accentuated at the conference. The volume of energy used recently for agricultural purposes in Hungary was equal to 1.75 million tons of oil and there are good prospects of this quantity not increasing in the remainder of the year.

BRIEFS

KESERU DEPARTS FOR GDR--At the invitation of GDR Minister of Light Industry Werner Buschmann, Mrs Janosne Keseru, minister of light industry, went to the GDR on Thursday [6 September]. They will have talks about results in cooperation in the light industry to date and possibilities for developing bilateral relations. Also, Mrs Janosne Keseru will view the Leipzig Autumn Fair. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

GAS TRANSSHIPMENT TO YUGOSLAVIA--Under an agreement between the Mineralimpex foreign trade enterprise and the national oil and gas industry trust and the Yugoslav NAFTA-Gas enterprise, the Hungarian and Yugoslav natural gas pipeline systems, through which the Soviet Union will export over 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas to Yugoslavia in the next 20 years, will be linked up at Kiskundorozsma today. Soviet gas cannot as yet be piped directly to Yugoslavia; this requires an expansion of the Hungarian system. Therefore, during the first 3 years, natural gas from southern Hungary will be delivered to Yugoslavia, in exchange for which Hungary will obtain the same amount via the existing pipeline from the Soviet Union. The transshipment will earn Hungary a considerable dollar revenue in the next 20 years. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Sep 79 p 7 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE--Budapest, September 6 (MTI)--Dr. Jozsef Benyi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Paris, Thursday presented his credentials to French president Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The ceremony was attended by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. Afterwards Valery Giscard d'Estaing received Dr. Jozsef Benyi at an official audience. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--Budapest, September 6 (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, received Laszlo Kincses, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Kingdom of Spain, who will shortly be proceeding to his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL--Budapest, September 12, (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, have received Ede Gazdik, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Portugal, who is soon to leave for his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD]

INDIAN COMMERCE DELEGATION DEPARTS--Budapest, September 12, (MTI)--The 9-member delegation of the Indian Chamber of Trade and Industry (FICCI) headed by President H.S. Singhania stayed in Hungary for a few days at the invitation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The members of the delegation attended the first Budapest meeting of the Hungarian-Indian Internal Trade Council. The talks covered ways by which the two chambers of trade can promote the continued development of the two countries' economic contacts. The delegates had talks with leaders of several Hungarian foreign trade and industrial companies. After concluding the talks Odon Kallos, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, as well as H.S. Singhania signed the protocol of the trade council. H.S. Singhania and his party were received by Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister for foreign trade, as well as by Zoltan Juhasz, deputy minister for internal trade. The Indian delegation left Hungary on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1237 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD]

PAP CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON GIEREK VISIT TO FRANCE

LD082259 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Communique issued on the 7-8 September visit to France of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee]

[Text] Paris, 8 Sep, PAP--The First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek paid a working visit to France on September 7-8 at the invitation of the President of the Republic of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Edward Gierek and Valery Giscard d'Estaing discussed Polish-French bilateral relations and basic problems of the present-day international situation.

During the talks the Polish side was represented by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and head of the chancellory of the PUWP CC Secretariat Jerzy Waszczuk. The French side was represented by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and Secretary General of the Presidents Office Jacques Wahl.

The visit passed in the atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual respect which have traditionally characterised the relations between Poland and France.

The first secretary of PUWP Central Committee and French president were contented to note a high quality of Polish-French relations. They confirmed their firm will to do all to further develop the relations in all the fields in the spirit of the charter of principles of friendly cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the French Republic. Both statesmen expressed particular contentment with a broad political dialogue between Poland and France and confirmed the will to develop it further while at the same time continuing the tradition of regular meetings between both countries' leaders. The meetings make a fruitful exchange of views on main problems of the present international situation and bilateral relations possible.

Appreciating the role the development of French economic relations plays in the process of rapprochement between the two countries, both leaders reviewed means to enlarge the size of Polish-French trade and to strengthen and expand Polish-French industrial exchange.

The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and the president of the Republic of France firmly confirmed both commitment to the policy of detente and expressed their conviction that through relations that are friendly and full of confidence Poland and France contribute considerably to the cause of peace, security and international cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

Laying emphasis on the importance both Poland and France attach to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act--a factor deepening detente in Europe--Edward Gierek and Valery Giscard d'Estaing expressed satisfaction over the positive contribution of Polish-French relations to the process. They stressed the weight that both countries attach to the success of the Madrid meeting. They confirmed the will of Poland and France to pool efforts in order to achieve this aim, to intensify consultations and, especially, to work out proposals and initiatives which can contribute to the success of the meeting.

Edward Gierek and Valery Giscard d'Estaing recalled the importance that they both attached to the stopping of the arms race and disarmament. They put a stress on the necessity of making genuine progress in this area, especially with respect to Europe, and on taking the right of each state to its security into account. Views on various proposals put forth in this connection were exchanged.

The two statesmen recalled Poland's and France's positive assessment of SALT II--the strategic arms limitation treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the U.S. They said they wished that important treaty came into force soon.

Expressing satisfaction over the open and sincere character of the exchange of views, both statesmen stressed the contribution of their meetings to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Poland and France and to the consolidation of detente.

Edward Gierek invited Valery Giscard d'Estaing to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with a great pleasure.

PAP CORRESPONDENT CITED ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

LD121738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] PAP's Washington correspondent writes that the anti-Soviet campaign started in the United States in connection with the CIA's report concerning the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba has abated of late. Opinions to the effect that any tension at all on the Washington-Moscow line strikes at the United States' interests and security are coming to the fore more and more.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is holding a series of talks concerning the issue with Soviet ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin, has expressed satisfaction at the result of these meetings and has said that any controversial problems could be explained and solved in the nearest future. Senator George McGovern has condemned attempts to introduce tension in U.S.-Soviet relations and has spoken out in favor of continuing the process of ratifying the SALT II treaty.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THAI FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Meetings With Jablonski, Jagielski

LD121944 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep, PAP--President of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski received today minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, Uppadit Packhariyangkun, paying an official visit to Poland.

Questions of further development of relations between Polish People's Republic and the Kingdom of Thailand were discussed during the meeting. Also some international issues connected with the strengthening of peace and detente in Europe and in the world including the region of Southeastern Asia were dealt with.

Also today the vice-premier, Mieczyslaw Jagielski received Minister Uppadit Packhariyangkun. Their interest was mainly focused on issues of cooperation between the two countries. Assessing that the cooperation is taking a favourable course, attention was paid to the possibilities of its being broadened and activated in many domains.

The two meetings were attended by deputy minister of foreign affairs, Eugeniusz Kulaga.

Present were ambassadors of Polish People's Republic to Thailand, Jan Majewski, and of Thailand to Poland, Khanit Sicharoen.

Talks With Wojtaszek

LD130144 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep, PAP--Poland and Thailand attach much importance to the strengthening of peace, detente and international security. Both countries come for further development of mutual cooperation, seeing possibilities to broaden it in such domains as trade, science, technology, culture, tourism and others--these are the main points discussed during talks conducted today by the foreign ministers of both countries, Emil Wojtaszek and Uppadit Packhariyangkun.

Satisfaction was expressed at the possibility of continuing the political dialogue started with the last year's visit by the Polish minister of foreign affairs to Thailand. Underlying the usefulness of the exchange of opinions, it was stressed that such an exchange allows for better knowing and understanding of the foundations of foreign policy pursued by the two states. Thorough exchange of opinions on current international issues of interest for both Poland and Thailand, concerning especially the situation in Europe and South-Eastern Asia, was made during the meeting.

Poland and Thailand--it was stated--come for the development of contact and co-operation with all the countries despite their socio-political systems. Thus both countries strive to contribute to the implementation of the policy of peaceful co-existence.

GRUDZIEN MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIAL IN KRAKOW

LD122346 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, first secretary of PUWP Katowice Committee, Zdzislaw Grudzien, met today with General Consul of the United States in Krakow Carl A. Bastiani.

The secretary informed his guest about vital social and economic problems of the Katowice region. Possibilities of further mutual scientific and technological cooperation were also discussed during the meeting.

GHANAIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES, RECEIVED BY PYKA

LD122252 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep, PAP--A government economic mission of the Republic of Ghana headed by the minister of finance and planning, Dr J.S. Abbey, came to Poland today.

The delegation is composed of representatives of political and economic authorities of that country. During their stay in Poland they will conduct talks in various ministries on the possibilities to enlarge mutual economic cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation was received today by Vice-Premier Tadeusz Pyka.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111312 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings message from PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Yi Ching-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on DPRK national day -- date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK; and Comrade Yi Ching-ok, premier of the Administration Council, DPRK, Pyongyang:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the DPRK we send to you and through you to the fraternal Korean people cordial greetings and wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people.

The establishment of the DPRK as a result of the victory of the Korean people's revolutionary forces and the Soviet Army's liberation mission opened for the Korean people prospects for building a new and just life and made an important contribution to the national liberation struggle in Asia and the world. In the past period the Korean people have scored great successes and are successfully building socialism under the guidance of the KWP, their vanguard.

Rejoicing in the fraternal Korean people's present achievements, we fully support your efforts for a peaceful and democratic unification of your fatherland without external interference. We express the conviction that the friendship and cooperation of our two peoples, parties and governments will continue to develop and gain in strength on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish you further successes in socialist construction for the benefit of the Korean people and the cause of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

JABLONSKI CABLES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIAN LEADER

LD121332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] To mark the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, which falls today, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, Haile Mariam Mengistu.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES SWISS ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD130110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State received Roger Etienne Campiche, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation at an audience in the Belweder Palace yesterday where the ambassador presented his credentials.

Edmund Boratynski, director of the Chancellery of the Council of State, and Jozef Czyrek, under secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, were also present.

WARSAW DAILY VIEWS RESULTS OF HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

AU112200 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Tadeusz Barzdo commentary: "Strengthened Unity"]

[Text] The sixth conference of the heads of nonalined states ended in Havana with a confirmation of the basic principles of the nonalined movement, worked out as long as 18 years ago. The representatives of the 94 nonalined states who gathered in Havana have proved that "nonalinement" has nothing to do with passivity toward the affairs of the contemporary world and that it represents a concept of the political militancy that seeks to transform the current international relations in the spirit of equality and justice.

It is impossible to otherwise interpret the meaning of the discussions conducted for many hours in the Congress Palace and of the decisions taken there. Beginning with the text of the final declaration through the resolutions on the Middle East, South Africa and Zimbabwe, everything has been tinged with clearly anti-imperialist accents. The conference sharply condemned not only U.S. policy, but also many American allies in the West who for a long time have sought to weaken the unity of the movement. Havana is proof that the nonalined states are fully conscious of all that.

This success is all the greater since the sixth "summit" conference will be recorded as the most violent in the present history of the movement. Sharp polemics asserted themselves during the conference and divergencies in the political and ideological concepts of the individual participants could be discerned.

But as President Fidel Castro, the new chairman of the movement, said when closing the conference, "Decisions have been adopted almost unanimously and the movement is even more united than ever before." Yugoslav President Tito, the founding father of the movement, responded to the Cuban leader's words when he spoke of the need to protect the unity of the movement and to demonstrate greater mutual tolerance within it.

On the other hand, the course of the conference has demonstrated that there will be no tolerance for the features of imperialism, colonialism and racism. That was the main platform on which the unity of the movement was strengthened in Havana.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES GIEREK'S VISIT TO FRANCE, HARVEST

LD111840 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep, PAP--During today's session the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC was acquainted with information about the course of talks between First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, held during Edward Gierek's working visit to France on September 7-8.

The Political Bureau approved in full the results of the visit and the adopted decisions, stressing that they constitute another important step towards deepening all-round relations between the two nations; these relations serve well both nations' vital interests and are an important element of European detente.

The two leaders' talks confirmed both countries' wish to contribute to progress in the cause of peace and enhancing mutual trust and cooperation between nations and states with differing social systems. The directions of development of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation, especially in industry, adopted during the meeting were deemed very important.

The Political Bureau recommended the state organs to consistently carry out the adopted decisions.

Next, the Political Bureau was acquainted with the initial evaluation of the grain and fodder harvest and the situation in animal breeding. A number of ventures were undertaken to increase the production of home fodder and to utilize it more effectively.

The Political Bureau reviewed a government programme for developing frozen food production and increasing and modernizing the production of industrial cooling equipment for 1981-85. The programme foresees a further development in the production of modern energy-saving and productive home cooling equipment.

EFFORTS TO STOCKPILE COAL FOR WINTER REPORTED

LD121130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Sufficient coal stocks must be built up at power and heating plants for the new season. Statistics given by director of economic affairs of the Central Coal Marketing Agency in Katowice show that this year supplies of coal earmarked for the population amount to 23.75 million tons, considerably more than last year, more than 2.1 million tons greater. The amount earmarked for supply in the third quarter is 7.1 million tons of coal, almost 30 percent of the (?annual) amount. Deliveries of coal to some voivodships are very irregular; this is because of transport difficulties and because of priority given to some voivodships because of natural disasters.

WARSAW LISTS MAIN FIGURES AT HARVEST FESTIVAL

LD111130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Many thousands attended the Piotrkow Trybunalski harvest festival. "Punctually at 1000 those assembled warmly welcomed those taking their places on the dais of honor: representatives of the highest authorities, First Secretary of the party Edward Gierek; Chairman of the Council of State and Chairman of the All-Poland Committee of the Front of National Unity Henryk Jablonski; Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz; members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee Edward Babiuch, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Jozef Kepa, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Jan Szydlak, Jozef Tejchma, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jozef Pinkowski, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Zdzislaw Kurowski, Zbigniew Zielinski; members of the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party with President of the Supreme Committee Stanislaw Gucwa; members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party with Chairman Tadeusz Witold Mlynszak; Deputy Premiers Longin Cegielski and Kazimierz Secomski; and members of the Council of State and government. Places were taken on the dais of honor by the administrators of the voivodship, First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Stanislaw Skladowski and Voivode Leszek Wyslocki, and meritorious farmers, representatives of the leaderships of social organizations and economic organizations active in the countryside, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, and the Polish Army.

"Among the guests at the festival were the first secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees and voivodes from neighboring voivodships and a large group of representatives of foreign Polonia. There were farmers' delegations from the USSR, the GDR, Hungary, France and Italy; there were also representatives of diplomatic missions accredited in Poland." Jozef Krotiuk opened the ceremony and Premier Jaroszewicz made a speech.

GIEREK ADDRESSES OUTSTANDING FARMERS 9 SEPTEMBER

AU122207 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 9 September presentation of state decorations to outstanding farmers in Piotrkow]

[Text] Cordially congratulating the decorated farmers on behalf of the State Council chairman, the premier, the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, the chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, the participants in the presentation ceremony and on his own behalf, E. Gierek said among other things:

Please regard your decorations as an expression of our respect for your work and achievements and as a symbol of our attitude to all the Polish farmers who toil in order to provide whatever is necessary to feed our people.

The present year is the 35th year of the existence of our people's fatherland, a year that has not been favorable to farmers insofar as cereals are concerned. We know that and we worry in common with you as to how to cope with the situation in which the most important task is not only to prevent any reductions in stockbreeding, but to do everything possible to collect maximum fodder to maintain our livestock and to increase it. We know that it is not an easy task, but we believe that, given good yields of hay, potatoes and beets, the shortages caused by the lower yields of cereals can be compensated for. The task is very difficult, but we trust that all Polish farmers will once more put their heads together to decide how that and other tasks can be accomplished in this difficult year. The average yield of cereals this year will be lower than last year, but we should bear in mind that there are farms in this country which, regardless of bad weather conditions, have had high cereal yields, in many cases higher than last year.

We are doing and will do all we can to help farmers in more difficult circumstances.

We do not know what the coming fall and winter will be like. Perhaps the fall will be long, perhaps the winter will be mild. We do not know, but what we do know is that we must get absolutely ready for the most difficult winter conditions so we are not taken by surprise. We still have much time, and my wish is that everyone takes maximum advantage of this breathing space.

Today at the Piotrkow Stadium [site of harvest festival] we will rejoice in common with young people and farmers who have come there from all over Poland. When the festival is over let us get down to work again so that every day, every hour and every minute is used to get thoroughly ready for the fall and the winter and to create favorable conditions for our labors next year in the hope that 1980 will certainly be better than the last few years.

In conclusion Edward Gierek expressed his thanks to the hosts of the central harvest festival and to farmers and people of Piotrkow Voivodship for effectively organizing the festival and for preparing a worthy reception for harvest delegations and invited guests.

ZANDAROWSKI ADDRESSES YOUNG FARMERS MEETING IN SPALA

AU122204 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 10 Sep 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski at the 8 September Spala meeting with outstanding young farmers]

[Text] Zdzislaw Zandarowski extended to the participants in the meeting cordial greetings and thanks from Edward Gierek for their daily, honest work and said that it was no accident that meetings with young farmers were organized on the eve of the harvest festival and that young people's productive labors and commitment in solving the country's crucial problems deserve particular praise. Pre-harvest meetings with young farmers are an expression of that praise and help sum up their achievements.

Speaking of the need to develop food production, Z. Zandarowski stressed that the tasks in question can be best implemented by those who are masters in their vocations. The party pays enormous attention to the economic processes of agriculture and consistently implements the principles of farm policy. That is why it took the decisions discussed by E. Gierek during his recent meeting with farmers.

Zdzislaw Zandarowski paid much attention to the efforts of young people--masters in their vocations--to develop a new image of the Polish village, an image of a modern village in which farmers farm in keeping with the latest technological achievements and, above all, which is inhabited by the people who think in the categories of social interest and who are able to see the good of their own farms as well as of the entire country.

Wishing the young farmers further successes in their work and private lives, Z. Zandarowski said that "we will be extremely pleased to pass on to Comrade Gierek your letter in which you write about your initiatives and achievements."

GIEREK ATTENDS POLITICAL EDUCATIONALISTS MEETING

LD121436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, had a meeting today with a group of leading lecturers and tutors in party education from throughout Poland. In accordance with tradition, this meeting inaugurated the new political education year in all cells of party activity.

The main directions, content and forms of implementing the rich program of the new year of party ideological-educational work were discussed. The current party educational year, those taking part in the meeting said, is linked, among others, with the preparations for the Eighth PZPR Congress.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee thanked those taking part in the meeting; and through them, the almost 100,000 lecturers and tutors throughout the country, for their self-sacrifice and effort in educational activity.

OIL COLLABORATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR; TALKS WITH SYRIA

AU122025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/9/1979--Over September 8-12, N.A. Maltsev, minister of oil industry of the USSR, visited Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Mines, Oil and Geology. On the occasion, the Romanian minister of oil, mines and geology, Vasile Patilinet, and the Soviet guest signed a protocol on the development of collaboration between the two ministries particularly in the field of scientific research work on crude drilling techniques and higher crude recovery factor.

Vasile Patilinet also had talks with Isa Darwish, minister of petroleum and minerals of Syria, and with [word indistinct] president of the state "Petroperu" society.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON WORLD PETROLEUM CONGRESS IN BUCHAREST

Burtica Meetings With Participants

AU122015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/9/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on September 12 Nikolay Maltsev, minister of oil industry of the USSR, who participates in the Tenth World Petroleum Congress in Bucharest. Aspects were approached concerning the Romanian-Soviet economic relations, the possibilities of further expanding the cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

The same day, Cornel Burtica met successively with J.I. Moreno Leon, deputy minister of energy and mines of Venezuela, Alexander Lewis Jr., vice-chairman of the Organization of the World Petroleum Congresses, Johnson Zane and Wallace N. Seward, executives of the Gulf Oil, the U.S.A., I. Sweringer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company, the U.S.A., H. Werner Weisser, chairman of the Mabanaft, Hamburg, who take part in the Tenth World Petroleum Congress. Discussed [word indistinct] the occasion the possibilities of developing the collaboration and cooperation between Romanian enterprises and the respective firms in domains of mutual interest, including oil and petrochemistry.

Soviet Oil Minister Address

AU121947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A powerful semi-empty car carrying one-two passengers and running at high speed should fall into oblivion as a symbol of energetic dissoluteness and prodigality, opined N.A. Maltsev, minister of oil industry of the USSR in his address at the World Petroleum Congress. Maltsev described the present situation in oil production and consumption in terms of the following features.

Oil recovery factor does not exceed, on the average, 40 percent of original oil in place. In spite of continuous development of production technology and methods for increasing ultimate oil recovery, he further pointed out, investigations of oil recovery processes greatly advanced during the last decades, he said. However, complex physical and chemical phenomena during displacement have not been thoroughly learned yet.

Therefore, he continued, we often cannot predict with confidence results of applying certain technology for oil production.

In the opinion of the Soviet minister the introduction of new technology is a slow and costly process. Nevertheless, it is increasing of ultimate oil recovery that precisely holds potential for considerable growth of recoverable reserves.

The second feature characterizing the present situation, Maltsev considered, is the fact that crude oil price is going higher due to various reasons, particularly because oil fields should be developed at great depths, in hardly accessible regions. Prospecting, exploration and especially development of oil reservoirs in such regions are the real challenge to the level of technical development and people's skill. For example, production costs for offshore fields are 10-15 times higher than those for already developed land areas. However, during the last 15-20 years the Soviet Union extracted one thousand million tons oil and gases from western Siberia.

The third feature that should be in view, the Soviet minister pointed out, is that of retaining the use of oil mainly as fuel and energy sources. The efficiency here, as is known, is about 30 per cent, N. A. Maltsev characterized that situation using a remark D. I. Mendeleev made a hundred years ago: "One can as well use banknotes as fuel."

The only rational way that we may follow in future, the Soviet minister opined, is to steadily decrease the share of oil being used as fuel and expand as much as possible its use for processing as chemical and technical feedstock.

Other Addresses

AU121944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] I would like to mention in particular President Ceausescu's idea as to the limitation of arming, opined Jean Claude Balaceanu, director-general of the French Oil Institute. This would greatly raise the power of investment into the peaceful uses of science and technology by means of funds released following the reduction of warfare research and production.

We agree with this proposal, he further said, the more so as, to my mind, the very energy crisis of today is in fact a crisis of investments, as a matter of fact, it is not the energy reserves that do not suffice, but the exploration and exploitation technologies, and the use of energy resources. For instance, noting the main industrial processes, one can see their energy consumption is tenfold higher than it ought to be theoretically. So, science and technique should make a very serious effort in this domain in order to reconsider all the industrial schemes developed in the age of cheap energy. We should learn how to live more economically as far as energy in concerned.

Stressing that President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech found powerful reverberation with the congresses, Francisco Gutierez, director of the oil engineering school of the Caracas University, said: I consider as very important the call addressed by Romania's president to broad development of international collaboration in all fields of economic cooperation, in production and scientific and technological research of all countries. True, the way of ever closer and broader collaboration among states is the only one leading to soothing the dramatic effects of the energy crisis, to solutions that should not harm the interests of any country. A host of frightening forecasts are circulated as to an extremely serious energy crisis likely to burst out at the beginning of the next millenium. My opinion, Francisco Gutierez said, is that mankind has the necessary intellectual power to gradually solve all its big issues.

Of course, there is also a political question and precisely this problem highlights the topical character of the appeal launched by Romanian president for oil to no longer be an inflammable source of conflicts among states, but the fuel propelling a fruitful collaboration among free nations with equal rights, masters of their national riches.

The call addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu on concluding his speech impressed me and I wholeheartedly espouse it, said Wolfgang Erdmann, secretary of the National Committee for the World Petroleum Congresses of Federal Germany. True, oil should be in the service of peace, of development of the whole of mankind. The states, politicians like the president of Romania, should do everything possible to remove the barriers from the path of understanding among peoples.

BURTICA RECEIVES SFRY FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

AU122020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on September 12 Dusan Stepancev, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Questions were discussed concerning the bilateral economic collaboration and the mutual goods exchanges.

POPESCU MEETS WITH SFRY VICE PRESIDENT KOLISEVSKI

AU122000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., who participates in the events marking the "Days of Romanian Culture" in Yugoslavia, was received on Wednesday by Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Warm greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

During the interview reference was made with satisfaction to the productive course of the manysided links of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness between the two countries, parties and peoples, the wish being expressed to further deepen, expand and diversify them.

Opinions were also exchanged on a series of current international political questions. The determination of Romania and of Yugoslavia was reiterated to campaign for the promotion of a climate of detente and understanding in the Balkans; Europe and the world over, for the free and independent assertion of all peoples, for the settlement of the complex problems facing contemporary mankind, by observing the right of each nation to be master of its destiny, for the building of a better and juster world on our planet.

The interview passed in a warm atmosphere of comradely friendship specific to the relations between the two countries, parties and peoples.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO TITO ON MACEDONIAN OFFICIAL'S DEATH

AU121553 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and LCY chairman.

Dear Comrade Tito, in connection with the passing away of Comrade Vidoe Smilevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and member of the Central Committee of the Macedonian Communist Union and Yugoslav national hero, please accept sincere condolences and our feelings of compassion for the bereaved family.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PRC VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA RECEIVES DELEGATION HEAD PINZARU

AU122001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, received on September 12 the Romanian economic delegation led by Cornel Pinzaru, deputy minister of machine-building industry. Satisfaction was expressed for the ascending course of the Romanian-Chinese economic relations, as well as the mutual wish to work for steadily diversifying and expanding the commercial exchanges and the cooperation in production between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU122052 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received a delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party [BSP] led by Jos van Eynde, former co-chairman of the party, honorary president of the Socialist International and minister of state, who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

Thanking Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the reception, for the invitation to visit Romania to become acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements in the past 35 years of free life, as well as for the hospitality extended to them, the delegation members expressed appreciation for the socioeconomic successes of Socialist Romania and for the efforts made to raise the living standard of the working people.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of relations of cooperation between the RCP and BSP and between Romania and Belgium and stated the common desire to develop and diversify all-round cooperation between the two parties, to the benefit of strengthening friendship between the Romanian and Belgian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and cooperation in the world. The sides also discussed certain issues of current international life and pointed out the need to intensify efforts to resolve the great problems facing today's mankind in the interest of peoples. They stressed the great importance of attaining genuine security in Europe for world peace and cooperation. In that respect, it is most important to properly prepare the Madrid meeting which is called upon to contribute to strengthening the climate of detente and cooperation and adopting concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament. The sides also emphasized theneed to eliminate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order, which should insure the socioeconomic development of all states, particularly of those lagging behind.

Both sides expressed the common determination to continue to deepen the dialog and cooperation between the two parties and stressed the need to pool the efforts of all progressive and democratic forces to resolve contentious interstate problems through political negotiations, by completely renouncing the use of force and the threat of force.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES OUTGOING SENEGALESE AMBASSADOR

LD111304 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on September 11 Ambassador Ibrahima Boye, ambassador of Senegal in Bucharest, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania.

A talk took place on the occasion, that passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO MOSCOW WORLD CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN

AU111051 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep 79 p 1 AU

["Message from President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the world conference 'A Peaceful and Safe Future for All Children'"--date of message not given]

[Text] I take great pleasure in conveying to you, to the participants in the world conference "A Peaceful and Safe Future for All Children" warm greetings and best wishes for success in the proceedings of this important international meeting.

Your conference--which is being held in the International Year of the Child--is designed to tackle and discuss one of contemporary mankind's main problems, namely that of insuring a future of freedom, well-being and peace, and a climate of international peace and understanding for the children, for the new generation everywhere. Indeed, care for the life and education of children must become an essential component of each state's policy; on this depends the very future of each nation and of all mankind. Society must offer the children not only adequate material conditions, but also relations of social and national equality and justice; the possibility of studying the wonderful treasures of science and culture and the achievements of modern civilization, and of growing up as enlightened people with broad horizons of knowledge and understanding, capable of becoming full-fledged factors in mankind's progress and militants for a better world.

It may be said that the supreme obligation of the peoples and of all the states is to permit the new generation, the children of the earth, to live in peace and complete security. No effort is too great when it comes to protecting the children of the world from a repetition of the war horrors and to insuring that the new generations will never live again through the bloodshed and calamities of new military conflagrations. The peace and progress-loving forces are dutybound to raise their voices everywhere and to work in unity and energetically to abolish force forever from international life, to establish relations of trust, security and cooperation among the states, and to settle all disputes and conflicts solely through peaceful negotiations. [paragraph continues]

Nowadays the most urgent task is to halt the arms race, which not only increases beyond measure the danger of new wars, but constitutes an increasingly heavy burden for the peoples, thus detracting from the states' ability to secure appropriate living, education and health conditions for the youth and children. The greatest present that the states, governments, politicians and progressive social forces can give to the children is to begin disarmament, to reduce military expenditures and to earmark part of the funds thus saved for improving their material and intellectual life. Through united efforts by all the peoples it must be insured that the best and most valuable in human knowledge should be put exclusively at the service of life, of prosperity and happiness for the people, for children and youth--and not at the service of war and destruction.

Also, we must not for a moment forget that contemporary developments are profoundly marked by the backwardness and underdevelopment prevailing among many peoples, and that hundreds upon hundreds of millions of children in various parts of the world are forced to live in the most miserable squalor and ignorance, a prey to starvation and disease. As long as the old imperialist policy which divided the world into rich and poor countries is not totally eliminated, and as long as underdevelopment--one of the gravest diseases of our era, which darkens the life and childhood of so many on earth is not abolished, there will be no equity and justice in the world! Hence, one of the essential requirements of our time is to bridge, as soon as possible, the big economic and social gaps between the states, and to establish a new world economic and political order which should secure rapid progress for all the countries, primarily for the backward ones, and permit the peoples a broad access to advanced science and technology. Only thus will it become possible for all nations to develop freely and independently, to assert their creativity, and to secure an ever better, more dignified and happier life for their children and youth.

It is an axiomatic truth that the world's future peace must be prepared today. Each country and people is dutybound to raise and educate the youth and the children in the spirit of the noble ideas of friendship and fraternity, of appreciation and respect for the great cultural values and civilizations of other countries and peoples. Similarly, everything possible must be done to protect the new generation from the harmful influence of fascism and racism, apartheid and racial discrimination, mysticism and bigotry. We must raise a conscious youth, capable of scientifically interpreting the natural and social phenomena, and of promoting everything that is new and progressive in human thinking and practice, a youth devoted to the cause of peace and friendship among peoples. The International Year of the Child should provide an opportunity precisely for increasing all the states' efforts to solve the numerous problems concerning the raising, education and healthy development of children and young people in a climate of detente and fruitful cooperation among nations.

The Romanian people, successfully building the new, socialist society, are surrounding all the country's children with love and parental care. Our society makes every effort to insure optimal living conditions for the new generation, to give it unlimited opportunities to study and master the most recent achievements of human genius, to fulfill their most daring ideals and aspirations, and to freely assert themselves in all areas. Our party and state are permanently insuring that the youth, the children and all our people have peace and quiet so that they can devote all their forces to the fatherland's progress and prosperity, to fulfilling the lofty goals of socialism and communism. [paragraph continues]

Romanian youth is now growing up free and vigorous in a spirit of friendship and solidarity with all the children of the world, with the new generations on all the continents, desirous to contribute to their country's progress and to mankind's well-being, to the noble cause of freedom and independence for the peoples, of peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world. Romania will further make every effort to education the children and youth in our country in the spirit of the lofty ideals of freedom and dignity, peace and cooperation among peoples.

With the conviction that your meeting will make a considerable contribution to the peoples' efforts to secure a peaceful and prosperous future for all the children, and to build a better and more just world, I wish you full success in the proceedings of the world conference for children:

I wish all the children in the world a bright future of peace and prosperity, health and happiness.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU111630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the proceedings of the joint meeting of the Executive Political Committee [EPC] of the RCP Central Committee and the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development.

The meeting discussed and approved the report on Romania's socioeconomic development plan for territories for 1981-85. The EPC and the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development highly appreciated the decisive contribution made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the extensive activity of formulating and substantiating that plan for territories, which through its guidelines and tasks will insure the development of the economic potential in all areas throughout the country, a balanced increase in the output per capita, an increase in the degree of employment of people in each county and an improved material and cultural standard of living for all our people.

In close agreement with the basic targets of the 5-year plan for 1981-85, the provisions regarding the counties' socioeconomic development insures a high rate of development for the country's lagging areas and localities and the intensive capitalization of the resources available in each county on the basis of a smooth development of the industrial, agricultural production and of the other socioeconomic activities. Up to 1985 each county will obtain an overall production in agriculture, industry, construction, transportation, services and others branches of at least 70,000 lei per capita on the same basis. The value of the overall output in all counties will total more than 15 billion lei.

The EPC recommended that the less developed areas and localities should create economic units, generally small-scale units, and that satellite units should be created near large industrial centers. In cities and counties with a developed industry the increase in production shall be recorded exclusively by increasing labor productivity.

The meeting established measures aimed at developing small-scale industry and arts and crafts, at enlarging and diversifying the network of services both by broadly capitalizing on local resources and by expanding production sharing with the state industry.

The measures that were established by the EPC of the party Central Committee and the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development will also insure the achievement of the national program on the systematization of the territories and urban and rural localities in order to create a network of urban towns and centers which are smoothly distributed throughout the country.

The EPC and the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development discussed and approved the program-directives on increasing the living standard in 1981-85 and on continuously improving the quality of life, a program which was worked out through the initiative and direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Stressing the great achievements recorded in our country in insuring the people's living conditions, which are comparable to those of certain developed countries, the program-directives insure the implementation of the recommendations made by the party secretary general to the effect that the next 5-year plan should mark a new stage of improving the level of civilization of our society and of improving the well-being of all our people and of the complete assertion of the human personality.

Drawn up on the basis of the provisions of the 12th party congress, the program continues to focus on man and his needs and on meeting the requirements of all society members under favorable conditions and in keeping with a scientifically substantiated consumption; it takes into consideration the need to economically spend social consumption funds and tries to avoid any waste, uneconomical or irrational expenditures.

On the basis of the development of our socialist economy and of increasing the national income, in 1981-85 the incomes of all categories of people will be increased, especially incomes derived from remuneration. State social security pensions will increase as will the pensions of the members of agricultural production cooperatives and of trade cooperatives and those of other personnel from other sectors of activity.

The program envisages an increase in the number of work places and the improvement of the structure of employed people by increasing their number in nonagricultural branches. The action of reducing the work week will continue by proceeding to the second stage, so that by 1985 the 44-hour work week will be generally applied.

The state will continue to promote a policy of actively supporting the family, the mother and child and of increasing children's allowances. The level of prices for consumer goods and services will be maintained within the limits of a 5-6 percent increase index. The available housing will increase by building a significant number of apartments from state funds and privately-owned housing construction will develop with the help of the state.

The program-directives on improving the living standard in 1981-85 includes important measures which will insure the expansion of services, tourist and recreational activities, the development of the material basis of education and the improvement of the people's medical care.

The EPC and the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development express their conviction that the working people, Romanian, Hungarian and of other nationalities, in their twofold function as producers and owners of the means of production, will unite their efforts to constantly increase labor productivity, to completely fulfill the tasks on achieving the net and item specified production by using as little raw and other materials, fuel and energy as possible.

The EPC and the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development decided that Romania's socioeconomic development plan for 1981-85 for territories and the program-directives on improving the living standard in 1981-85 and of constantly improving the quality of life should be published and submitted for public discussion.

The EPC and the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development discussed and approved a report on the correlation between production, the remuneration fund, the average number of working personnel, labor productivity and the average retribution in the first half year of the current year.

Following the continuous development of the socioeconomic activity, the number of working personnel throughout the national economy was 213,900 larger than the same period of time last year. The most important increases in the number of working personnel recorded in the basic branches of the economy. Assessing the results recorded in increasing output, labor productivity, the number of working personnel and the average remuneration, the EPC recommended that the ministries, centrals and executive bodies take firm measures aimed at rapidly eliminating shortcomings and drawbacks, especially concerning the organization of labor and production in industry and construction.

To insure the correlation of the indexes of the work remuneration plan, it was stressed that special attention must be given to timely implementation of new investment projects at planned parameters, to achieving and exceeding the indexes of using machines, equipment and installations, to the mechanization and automation of work requiring a large volume of labor, to introducing new technologies, utilizing the labor force and work time with greater efficiency.

The meeting also established measures aimed at transferring certain workers from secondary activities to basic activities, training a greater number of workers from among the ranks of nonqualified personnel, especially for trades lagging in this respect, at attracting women to productive activities to a greater extent and at strengthening work discipline and production control.

The EPC of the RCP Central Committee also resolved current problems of the party-state activity.

NATIONAL DAY HONORS PRESENTED IN BUCHAREST

AU081558 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Awards of the Socialist Republic of Romania conferred by presidential decree were presented today at a ceremony that took place at the Bucharest Palace of the Republic. The honors were awarded for particular contributions made toward implementing the RCP policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland, on the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation, to certain participants in the historic events of 23 August 1944--former underground party members, party-state aktivists, members of mass organizations, members of our armed forces, workers, engineers, technicians, peasants, scientists and artistic and cultural figures.

The honors were presented by Comrade Stefan Voitec and Gheorghe Radulescu, vice presidents of the State Council, who, on behalf of the party-state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, congratulated the people who received these high distinctions and wished them new successes in their activities.

POLITIKA REPORT ON SOVIET PRESS COVERAGE OF HAVANA SUMMIT

AU122102 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[R. Bajalski report]

[Text] Moscow, 7 September--As could be expected, the speech of Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong in Havana not only received well noted prominence in the Soviet press but was also used to a certain degree as a platform for accusing those who--as it is asserted--"played on the so-called Kampuchean problem."

This at least is the impression gained from a report by two PRAVDA reporters.

Having conveyed to their readers Pham Van Dong's assessment that the "so-called Kampuchean problem" is moved by "imperialists and Beijing hegemonists with the aim of complicating the situation in Southeast Asia," the PRAVDA reporters on their part conclude: "The discussion of the 'Kampuchean problem' on which certain circles both outside and inside the nonalined movement have played, also turns to a considerable degree against the plans of imperialists and their helpers."

The report does not indicate how the said question was broached and who did it. It has not been reported that two Kampuchean delegations are in Havana and why neither is participating in the work of the nonalined conference. It has not been reported that the Cuban hosts physically prevented the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea from attending the work of the Havana gathering and that this gave rise to the dispute about the "Kampuchean problem." It has not been reported why the attempt to have the representatives of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea participate at the conference was disputed at the ministerial meeting.

It thus appeared that the reports published here kept everything about the "Kampuchean problem" befogged except their inclination to blame "certain circles" for everything that happened in that connection in Havana.

One may say that the journal NOVOYE VREMYA has engaged in accusing unidentified factors in Havana in connection with the key subject of the debate at the summit. That concerned the efforts to preserve and strengthen the nonbloc essence of the nonalined policy, although the report by the journal's special correspondent does not say so.

This is how it appears in the NOVOYE VREMYA version: "Somebody in the conference lobbies secretly, under the table, distributes pamphlets containing a tendentious interpretation of the principles of the nonalined movement. Their authors stress in the first place, not the tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle, but the concept of the so-called pure nonalinement. That implies the necessity of preserving an 'equal distance' both from the movement of the friendly socialist countries and the imperialist states. In that connection the authors do not wish to see any difference between the NATO bloc, whose aggressive actions threaten peace and stability in the world, and the exclusively defense organization of the Warsaw Pact..."

The correspondent thus reports on some "pamphlets," but at the same time did not care to report what the legitimate representatives of the majority of the nonalined countries say about the idea of nonalinement.

Instead, the correspondent accused the unidentified interpreters of the idea of nonalinement of wanting to "introduce discord in the ranks of the movement and to water down and weaken its anti-imperialist direction."

No other Soviet newspaper carried any similar accusations during the Havana conference.

Taken as a whole, it may be said that the Soviet press is not hurrying with definite assessments of the events in Havana before the real results of the conference are known.

KOLISEVSKI PRAISES SUMMIT AS AFFIRMING 'AUTHENTIC PRINCIPLES'

LD121905 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 12 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski today received the letters of credence of newly-appointed Venezuelan Ambassador to Yugoslavia Antonio Aveledo.

On this occasion Ambassador Aveledo stated that in spite of the great geographic distance between Yugoslavia and Venezuela, the two countries are linked by the same ideals, the aim of which is the establishment of the new international economic order and social justice in the world.

Speaking of the policy of nonalignment, Aveledo said that Venezuela, which has had the observer status in the nonaligned movement since the Belgrade conference, highly esteems the role Yugoslavia places in the movement. Venezuela takes growing interest in Yugoslavia's achievements especially in the spheres of self-management and the development of agro-industry, stressed Aveledo.

Kolisevski thanked the Venezuelan ambassador and asked him to convey the best wishes of President Tito and the Yugoslav peoples to President Campins, the goverrment and the friendly people of Venezuela.

After stating that Yugoslavia and Venezuela are developing fruitful and beneficial cooperation on a broader level--in the U.N., the Group of 77 and the nonaligned movement--Kolisevski said that this cooperation is part of wider international activity, especially that of the nonaligned countries, for a substantive change in the existing international political and economic relations.

Stressing the signficance of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries for the further affirmation of the authentic principles and (?ideals) of the movement, Kolisevski emphasized that it represents a new stage in the development of the nonaligned policy and its constructive bearing on overall world developments.

NONALINED TV FESTIVAL TO BE HELD IN HERCEGNOVI 5-12 OCTOBER

LD112254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, September 11 (TANJUG)--Virtually all the non-aligned countries which have their own TV are interested in participating in the first non-aligned TV festival to be held under the sponsorship of Yugoslav President Tito in Hercegnovi, the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Montenegro, between October 5 and 12. The TV of some 45 countries have already announced their participation, while many of them have already sent their programs to the festival organizer.

This was stated this evening at a press conference by the president of the festival organization committee, Titograd TV director Vojin Dakovic. Dakovic also said that at the festival, which is not competitive and where no awards will be given, programs will be shown in three categories.

Virtually all the non-aligned countries having their own TV have shown interest in the Hercegnovi festival. Forty-five countries have already either sent their programs or applications to take part in this year's festival. These countries are Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Afghanistan, Benin, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Guinea, Upper Volta, Kenya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Colombia, Cyprus, Cuba, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Malta, Morocco, Mexico, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Panama, Senegal, Singapore, Syria, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tunisia, Togo, Rwanda, the United Arab Emirates, Zaire, Zambia and Yugoslavia.

'BLOC-ALINED' INACCURACIES ON STATE OF ECONOMY DISCUSSED

LD121410 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Dusko Mandic commentary]

[Excerpts] The question of prices has for quite a long time now been on the agenda of all forums in the country. The reason for this is clear, and there is no need to look for it beyond our store windows and summaries of household budgets. It is obvious that price increases could be slowed down by no other means than by a decision which is not overly popular for the very fact that it is an administrative decision. The sole consolation in this is the fact that this decision is a temporary one and has no pretensions other than that it makes possible a certain breathing space before the economic moves which the economy itself must undertake. If one needs to seek any economic categories in the fixing of a prices ceiling, then these are only those categories referring to pressure toward changing the method of conducting business hitherto used by those who forget to agree verbally with decisions such as, for instance, the change of energy sources, utilization of domestic reserves, and so forth.

If anything is to be stated, approximately 6 weeks after the adoption of the Federal Executive Council's measures, then it is the fact that these measures have so far yielded positive results, and that they therefore promise a good platform for further action aimed at stabilization of the market.

We certainly still have our worries, and we know why this came about: at least, we know the majority of causes. We know also that a good part of inflation is linked, owing to general price increases, on the world market. Thus, according to recent studies of the causes, the conclusion was reached that one fourth of the price increase on our market--that is, about 25 percent--is tied up to price increases in the world, which is reflected in Yugoslavia through related goods.

Nevertheless, we do not rejoice at others' misfortunes: We know that if others are having a bad time, then with the general interdependence of the world--in particular of our country, which is open to that world--we too must suffer difficulties. But not all are of this opinion. There are some information media abroad, in the bloc-aligned countries, which, publishing the decisions of the Federal Executive Council and broadcasting the articles in our press about prices in Yugoslavia--really, arbitrarily extracting those quotations which suit them best--create in the minds of their public quite a different picture of the state of affairs. Needless to say, it is a picture painted in dark colors.

We would not swear that this is not connected to the recently-ended sixth summit of the nonalined. Nevertheless, our country gained the recognition there of the great majority of that free world, in particular through the recognition afforded in various ways to our President Tito.

The question of discipline is particularly relevant: It refers to everyone. But if anyone should be put in the forefront here, we would single out the service organizations.

Their prices are increasing incomparably more rapidly than those set by economic limits, and they are exceeding the price limits fixed by the Federal Executive Council. They mercilessly take advantage of every increase in energy prices to adjust--and more, to raise--their prices, not bothering in the process to seek internal reserves or use them to reduce their demands to the same extent and thereby aid the entire economy to obtain a healthy footing.

SOVIET GAS BEING IMPORTED THROUGH HUNGARY

LD061254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 7, (TANJUG)--The "Naftagas" oil enterprise in Novi Sad (Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) and the Hungarian firm "Mineral-Impeks" is today to send from the Hungarian town of Segedin the first natural gas from the USSR through the newly constructed Yugoslav gas pipeline. By the end of this year, Yugoslavia will receive 180 million cubic meters of natural gas from USSR via Hungary. Next year 751 million cubic meters of gas are to be imported and by 1985 imports are to reach two billion, 500 million cubic meters annually.

These supplies are stipulated in a twenty-year contract signed by "Naftagas" and "Mineral-Impeks" on the transport of Soviet gas via Hungary to Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAV ENTERPRISE TO EXPLORE FOR OIL IN ALGERIA

AU122127 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 79 p 8 AU

[B. Gulan report]

[Summary] "Novi Sad, September--The Vojvodina oil workers have signed a contract with the Algerian Sontrak on joint exploration for and exploitation of oil. The explorations will be carried out in the next 4 years in a part of the Sahara Desert extending over 12,000 square kilometers. The working people of Naftagas will invest $20 million in the work. If the search for oil is successful, our country will receive 49 percent of 'black oil' in the coming 15 years."

A large part of Algerian territory remains to be explored and an area of 2 million square kilometers has now been released for exploration.

Naftagas will sink the first boreholes in the vicinity of Tukurt, about 900 kilometers from Algiers. The second exploration area is about 1,500 kilometers from Algiers. Oil will be sought at a depth of about 4,500 meters. Naftagas will finance all the exploration and will have to invest more money in wells and transportation if oil is found. Naftagas is preparing experts and machines for the move to the Sahara where work is expected to begin next summer.

PRESIDENT OF MALI ARRIVES IN DUBROVNIK 12 SEPTEMBER

LD121858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--General Moussa Traore, president of the Mali Republic, and his wife arrived in Yugoslavia this afternoon. The eminent guest from the friendly nonalined country was met at Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport by Ivaca Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly. Moussa Traore, president of the Mali Republic, who arrived from Havana where he headed his country's delegation to the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries, will spend a few days on holiday in Kupari near Dubrovnik and will then pay an official friendly visit to our country.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD102304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Horacio Pereira Braz da Silva, minister of construction and housing, arrived in Belgrade yesterday. In talks with his host, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission for Economic Relations with Developing Countries, the Angolan minister made a detailed review of the state of economic relations between the two countries and the opportunities for their further promotion. During their stay in Belgrade, the Angolan delegation visited and held talks at the Energoproject, the Serbian Institute for Metals Research, Investimport, the Institute for Urbanism and the Beograd department stores.

Talks in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber are also to be held with Yugoslav economic representatives on the opportunities for broader representation of Yugoslav organizations of associated labor in the Angolan market, and on the establishment of long-term and comprehensive forms of cooperation between the economies of the two countries.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD101231 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 10 (TANJUG)-- The Yugoslav defense secretary, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, received here today the Nicaragua defense minister, Colonel Bernandino Larios Montiel. The two sides exchanged views on promoting cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly nonaligned countries.

The Nicaragua minister is heading his country's military delegation on an official visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

DRAGAN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ETHIOPIA

LD111928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text[Belgrade--A Yugoslav state and party delegation, headed by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and member of the LCY Central Committee, left for Ethiopia tonight. The delegation will take part in Addis Ababa in the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH SPAIN

LD100940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 8 (TANJUG)--The first session of the Yugoslav-Spanish Commission for Economic Cooperation, which ended here today, focussed on the promotion of higher forms of cooperation through co-production, joint ventures and joint appearance on third markets.

The protocol on the commission's session was signed by the two countries' delegations today in Belgrade.

Programmes are being prepared for long-term cooperation with the Spanish economy in the fields of industrial chemistry, electronics, machine building and the agroindustry.

PLO TRADE UNION CONTINGENT ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 11 SEPTEMBER

LD121520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 11, (TANJUG)--The vice-president and a secretariat member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency, Marin Cetinic and Aleksandar Bakocevic, respectively, today received a "PLO" trade union delegation headed by Secretary General Fathi Ragib.

In the ensuing friendly and cordial talk, both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful ending of the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana. They expressed special satisfaction at President Tito's overall contribution to assuring that the nonaligned movement remains faithful to and further develops the authentic principles, as well as with the tribute paid to him in the special Havana resolution.

Also discussed was fruitful cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the PLO. The delegation acquainted Cetinic and Bakocevic with the latest developments in the Middle East situation and the position of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The delegation voiced special satisfaction with and gratitude for Yugoslavia's constant and consistent support of the Palestinian people in the achievement of its legitimate rights.

TELEVISION COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU102144 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Agreement on cooperation in the field of television between Yugoslav Radio and Television and Hungarian Television has been signed in Belgrade. The agreement provides a basis for regular and continued cooperation in the field of exchanging programs, staff and experiences and opens the opportunity for wide bilateral cooperation for the sake of comprehensive information on the life of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Hungary and their international activities.

ROMANIAN CULTURE DAYS DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS OFFICIALS

Dragosavac Reception

LD112134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had talks with Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, who is leading the Romanian delegation at the formal opening of the Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Yugoslavia.

During a friendly conversation both sides noted with pleasure that the relations and cooperation between the two countries and parties are successfully developing. Both sides expressed interest in the further development and enrichment of cooperation. Some current international questions were also discussed during the talks.

The meeting was attended by Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador in Belgrade.

Kovacevic Reception

LD112335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1913 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Municipal Assembly, received Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and personal envoy of President Ceausescu, and the remaining members of the delegation of the Socialist Republic Romania, in connection with holding the Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the patrons of which are Presidents Tito and Ceausescu.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, Zivorad Kovacevic informed his guests of the development of Belgrade and stressed the importance of this cultural manifestation for cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia.

Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, also attended the reception.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

AU112110 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 8 September TANJUG--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, has sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it is with pleasure that on behalf of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf I convey to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, our cordial congratulations and best wishes for further successes in the socialist building of your country as well as for your personal happiness.

I take this opportunity to express our conviction of the need of a further development of relations and good-neighborly cooperation between our two countries in the interest of our two countries, peace and socialism and better relations in the world.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

LD121336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, has sent Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the day of the revolution it gives me particular pleasure to send you cordial felicitations and best wishes from the people of Yugoslavia and from myself. I am convinced of the need for further consolidation of the traditionally friendly relations and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia permeated by joint efforts within the framework of the nonalined movement for the strengthening of independence, establishment of equal international relations and consolidation of peace in the world."

DJURANOVIC SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK

LD101040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the declaration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea I take great pleasure in sending to you and to the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, our most sincere greetings and warm wishes for the all-round development of and new achievements in the socialist construction of your country.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish you new successes in your efforts to realize the right of the Korean people to obtain a peaceful and democratic unification--and end for which the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continues to extend its selfless support.

I am convinced that the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to develop successfully in the interests of our two socialist and nonalined countries and of peace and socialism in the world.

SUKRIJA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD101044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gnjilane, Sept 10 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's relations with neighbouring Socialist People's Republic of Albania are developing favourably on the whole, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee member Ali Sukrija set out in his speech at a rally in Gnjilane, Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Sukrija set out, however, that tendentious articles in the Albanian press about Yugoslav social-economic relations and overall reality cannot but negatively reflect on the development of good-neighbour relations and cooperation between the two countries.

ALBANIAN FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE TOURS MONTENEGRO, DUBROVNIK

AU031515 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 79 p 12 AU

[Text] Cetinje, 28 August TANJUG--The Miridita folklore ensemble from Albania is currently touring Montenegro. The guests from Albania gave their first concert at the open air stage at the foot of Orlovi Krs in Cetinje. We have been informed that the ensemble from the neighboring country will, in addition to giving performances in several places of Montenegro, also give performances at Trebinje and in Dubrovnik.

TITO SENDS CONDOLENCES TO WIDOW OF VIDOJE SMILEVSKI

LD092206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram of condolences to the wife of the late Vidoje Smilevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia:

Comrade Vera Smilevski:

I was deeply shaken by the news of the sudden death of your husband, Comrade Vidoje Smilevski, our outstanding revolutionary and leader, whose whole life was devoted to realizing the aims of our revolution, the construction of our socialist self-management system and the strengthening of our community of equal nations and nationalities.

In his revolutionary activity, Comrade Vidoje Smilevski, people's hero of Yugoslavia and hero of socialist labor, always distinguished himself with his consistency, principled nature and self-sacrifice in the realization of the most responsible tasks entrusted to him by our party and socialist community.

His death is an irreplaceable loss for you and your family, for the working class and for the League of Communists.

Please accept the expression of my deep sympathy in your immeasurable grief.

BULGARIA SENDS CONDOLENCES ON MACEDONIAN LEADER'S DEATH

LD130456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic has sent the SFRY Presidency a telegram expressing condolences on the occasion of the death of Vidoje Smilevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

MACEDONIA ACTS TO RESTRICT IMPORTS, INCREASE EXPORTS

LD071709 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--A temporary restruction on payment and imports of goods in convertible currency is one of the measures which the Macedonian Executive Council has adopted in order to improve the republic's balance of payments position. Approval for importation of equipment and reproduction material will be given by the Macedonian self-managing interest community for economic relations with foreign countries. These measures restricting convertible payment do not, of course, relate to organizations achieving large exports, and will remain in force until the end of the year.

The restriction is only one of a series of measures being undertaken in order to improve the balance of payments position, that is, to achieve the goals of the common currency policy. The Macedonian Executive Council recently recommended that organizations of associated labor should postpone until the end of the year imports which were not essential to them, in order that permits for imports might be valid for the coming year, too.

In addition to these, other restrictive measures have been adopted in Macedonia to reduce imports. At the same time, more long-term and more permanent solutions are being drawn up. An initiative on substitution of raw materials has been started. Raw materials and reproduction materials occupy a dominant place in the Macedonian economy, and it is therefore understandable that the republic should be eager to solve the issue as soon as possible. Alongside measures for restricting imports, special measures to stimulate exports have been adopted.

BUDGET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES HOUSING, TANJUG, CUSTOMS

LD130434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Those benefitting from the funds of the federal budget must in the future take greater account of the way in which the funds received from the community are spent. This primarily concerns schedules, economy and legality, it was stated at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Committee for the Federal Budget, which examined the reports of federal organizations and other beneficiaries of the federal budget. Questions of investments outside the economic sector were at the center of delegates' attention. The delegate members of this committee repeatedly put forward the demand for detailed information to be drawn up for them on the planning, implementation and control over the implementation of investment outside the economy. They advocate an integrated 5-year planning of investment expenditure and the rational utilization of joint resources.

Today's debate, to give just a few examples, showed just how right the delegates are. Thus, in connection with the report on the fulfillment of the program for the construction of apartments for workers and officials in federal organs, a very interesting debate was held which demonstrated that even the federation has not been able to avoid housing policy with all its weaknesses. Delegate Gliso Savic (Croatia), taking part in the discussion, pointed out that the preparations for constructing apartments in federal organs last between 2 and 4 years, and the building itself takes between 4 and 7 years. What sort of organization of affairs is it when the schedules are so long, and when less than half of the apartments planned are built from the approved funds? New funds should now be guaranteed in federal organs and organizations in order to realize the program to construct apartments.

Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council, informed the delegates about the difficulties in housing construction, the problem of locations, the partial solutions which have been imposed so that apartments could be built at all. In the opinion of Milan Rajacic, president of the Committee for the Federal Budget, a standard program of housing construction should be undertaken by federal organs and organizations taking advantage of the experience which the Yugoslav People's Army, for instance, has in housing construction.

The Committee for the Federal Budget also adopted today, among other things, the report on the fulfillment of the development for TANJUG from 1978 to 1982. TANJUG is guaranteeing 60 percent of its own funds for its modernization and for the construction of a new building. The tasks planned for 1978 have been successfully carried out, although funds from the federal budget have not yet been utilized. Pero Ivacic, director of TANJUG, informed the delegates in this connection that certain difficulties have arisen regarding the previously approved location for the new TANJUG building in Belgrade, in spite of the fact that all approvals had previously been granted and agreement reached. Unless these difficulties are rapidly removed, this will to a certain degree slow down TANJUG's development program, hamper plans and also give rise to unforeseen expenditure.

At today's session the delegates also gave their support to a proposal to adopt a law on the Customs Service. The text of this law regulates, in accordance with the specific nature of this service, the organizational and legal relations and also certain questions of acquisition and allocation of income in work organizations of the service. Otherwise, the law is based on the unity of the Customs Service over the entire territory of Yugoslavia.

KRAIGHER WRITES ON ECONOMIC SYSTEM, ROLE OF REPUBLIC OPINION

AU121741 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Sep 79 p 24 AU

[First part of article by Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, entitled "We Must Assess Social Development and its Contradictions With our Own Criteria"]

[Excerpts] Inflation Must Be Removed at its Sources

When we discuss inflation, we all agree that it is damaging, but we are incapable of removing the sources of inflation which we have basically already identified and we are not capable of following up the effects of certain measures with which we should overcome inflationary trends. In analyses we still predominantly deal with the outside expressions of inflation; it is on the basis of those outside expressions that we plan activities and also assessments of our economic situation and economic trends. For that reason we are contradictory and ineffective in our activities.

Let me mention a few examples: We speak about an increase in prices, but we do not go into depth to establish the causes for the increase, to find out which are those phenomena and relations in the Yugoslav economy and in its structure which lead to an increase in prices and to constant pressure in that direction.

Freezing prices has not yet stabilized the market anywhere in the world but instead leads to greater bureaucracy, to strengthening the administrative apparatus and its power. That usually ends in strong state intervention with undesired political consequences and attributes or, at the other extreme, giving in to pressures.

From Simplified to Structural Analyses

In our country we encounter both aspirations, and in that connection I would also add to the second aspiration the tendencies of long obsolete economic liberalism, which in the modern situation again calls for a strengthening of the role of state organs. In that respect the political action and the work of the sociopolitical organizations can produce results solely if they are accompanied not so much by so-called action programs, but rather by persistent and planned work of all those responsible in the social basis itself, particularly of workers councils and their organs and professional services, for the removal of causes. Naturally, that applies to the same or even greater extent to all pertinent administrative organs and such organizations as the National Bank of Yugoslavia institutes for social planning and the Social Accounting Service.

There is a similar case with employment, some people believe, and in certain analyses we find assessments that there is great success in the way in which we employ people, without trying to analyze the structure of employment and the way in which it is harmonized with the solution of the basic problems of our economic and social development, with the growth of productivity and employment, particularly in those regions where reserves of active population exist. I believe that this level of employment, particularly as demonstrated in the analyses at our disposal, should instead be assessed as a failure.

These are concrete questions which are understandable to everyone and which we should discuss more broadly and in a more overt manner in public. I even think that in that respect we could resolve some of the problems more easily with the help of public opinion, although it would not always be the most pleasant for the responsible economic and sociopolitical workers.

CROATIAN TU FEDERATION NOTES HALF-YEARLY ECONOMIC DATA

LD121532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--At a session held today, the Presidium of the Council of the Croatian Trade Union Federation noted that economic stabilization measures are yielding positive results. Statistics for the first 6 months of the year indicate an 8.5 percent increase in the rate of industrial production and a 4.9 percent rise in work productivity, a 28.4 percent rise in the rate of growth of total income and a 29.1 percent rise in the rate of growth of earnings, as compared with the same period of 1978. Allocations made for personal incomes out of the total earnings dropped from 84.2 percent to 82.1 percent. Allocations of funds earmarked for the expansion of the material basis of labor rose by 43.9 percent and those earmarked for reserves by 41 percent. Nominal personal wages rose by 17 percent, but owing to the increased cost of living real personal incomes were 3.1 percent lower than in the first half of 1978.

The Presidium warned that some work communities in the economy and especially in the sphere of social activities are paying personal incomes in excess of the agreed levels and that losses in the Croat economy are increasing, though the number of organizations operating at a loss is lower.

CROATIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ASSESSES AGRICULTURE RESULTS

LD121253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The Croatian Assembly Executive Council at today's session assessed the results of agricultural production in the Socialist Republic of Croatia to be satisfactory but pointed to many opportunities as yet insufficiently utilized for this production to be increased, promoted, organized on self-management bases and to become an important factor in the stability of the market and standard of living of working people.

Under the chairmanship of Petar Flekovic, the Executive Council reviewed the situation and problems in the sphere of employment and activity of self-management interest communities.

This year, which was unfavorable for either wheat or other crops, has shown anew that damage from lengthy drought and from other unfavorable climatic conditions was incomparably less in those areas in which irrigation and drainage and other modern measures of agricultural technology have already been carried out. It was stressed that production and purchase of wheat should be accelerated by organization of the market, a better system of buying up and processing, and by incentive prices, in order to avoid in the future situations in which--in spite of satisfactory yields and very modern production methods in the country--it is necessary to import additional quantities of grain.

The Executive Council also pointed to the need for further intensive research work in this sphere, together with better solutions to domestic needs, so that these scientific achievements and modern technology might also become an important item of export of services.

The report of the self-management interests community for employment, which was the subject of the debate in the continuation of the session, states that employment has over recent years increased in the Socialist Republic of Croatia at a rate of 4.3 percent, considerably above the 3 percent envisaged by the medium-term plan.

While the rate of employment was above that envisaged, the trend of labor productivity lags behind the planned level of 3 percent per annum, and is moving at a level of 2.1 percent.

SAWP REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES INFORMATION ACTIVITY

LD130346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Section for Information Media and Propaganda of the SAWP Republican Conference today reviewed the draft conclusions of the SAWPY Federal Conference on the topical tasks concerning the (?realization of the standpoints and improvement) of the text of the conclusions in order to give a more concrete definition of the tasks of the Socialist Alliance and information media.

Attention was also drawn to issues upon which there is as yet no uniform opinion on the part of all republican and provincial SAWP organizations. These are issues involving the founders of information media, self-management interest organization and the organization of press sales. In the Serbian Socialist Alliance, the position has been formulated whereby the founder of political-information organs should be the SAWP as a front, and sociopolitical organizations as integral parts of the front. The discussion on self-management interest organization in the sphere of information activity should be completed in Serbia by the end of the year and it is envisaged that after this it will be possible to start on the practical realization of the adopted concept. With regard to the sales of products of the press organs, the Serbian SAWP after widespread debate has taken the position that it would be best to form a specialized work organization for the sales of the products of the information organs. This would be unconnected with any newspaper publishing (?house) and would function solely on the territory of Yugoslavia as a whole. Insofar as no agreement was reached on such a concept, the Serbian SAWP would advocate a uniform sales network in Serbia under the auspices of the POLITIKA newspaper and publishing house.

During the debate on the draft conclusions, it was pointed out that there is a need to make general political positions concrete with regard to the tasks in the sphere of information activity; to more definitely state the role of the newspaper organization as a part of the SAWP; to make a more specific statement on the role of the SAWP in the struggle for the unhampered circulation of information and against the closure of information sources and manipulation of information. It was stressed that in the sphere of information activity there must be a creative application of Tito's initiative on collective work and, among other things, it was stated that social influence on information activity is not exhausted solely by the functioning of institutional forms.

The section then gave its support to the draft concept concerning the further development of the television system in the Socialist Republic of Serbia proper, and it was stated here that this concept has been unanimously adopted in all regions in the course of the public discussion. Stress was laid anew on the goals of the action for the earliest and most possible successful development of the radio and television network in the republic, for the quality of audibility and visibility of programs to be improved, and to make it possible for as many citizens as possible to follow radio and television programs. It was stated that this action has been adopted and supported in all SAWP organizations and it was stressed that the aim of this action is not solely to encourage owners of undeclared television sets to pay their subscriptions. What is involved is mass participation in the development of radio and television, and in this respect the action must be accelerated. In addition, critical comments were made for the start of the action and that television itself should be more involved, something which applies to the other information media as well.

CEMERSKI VIEWS MACEDONIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU130810 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[J. Popovski report]

[Text] In every development program it is necessary to take into account the further overall development of Macedonia because if we disregard the republic's general interests, we will neglect certain elements of development which we will, true, perceive later, but this will be too late to make any correction, Angel Cemerski said during his visit to the Skopje City Assembly yesterday.

Speaking about the strategic plans of development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the next decade, Cemerski said that attention will primarily be devoted to the development of the energy system. To this end the greatest possible restrictions will be imposed on those projects and plants whose production demands much energy. Naturally, he added, such plants will also be tolerated, but only in the exceptional cases when they are indispensable for the further economic development of the republic. Cemerski then said that plants which demand the importation of raw materials will be subject to the greatest possible social and planning control because in this way our balance of payments with foreign countries is burdened. Otherwise, Cemerski said, the republic will give absolute priority to the construction, reconstruction and expansion of those plants which produce for exports. He stressed that Macedonia needs a brief respite in the construction of large projects and a review of the development possibilities involving such projects or not will begin soon.

Cemerski criticized the general attitude toward the so-called wild [samonikli] economic organizations and plants. These organizations and plants exist everywhere. They grow slowly and imperceptibly, but they become important factors in the economy of certain towns and communes and thus also in the republic. There are such organizations which do not enjoy our assistance, Cemerski said, or not to the extent they deserve. Or rather they do not enjoy our assistance in the same way as those large plants laid down in our plans and on the basis of which, by the way, they originated. Speaking about certain other general problems of the republic, Cemerski said that it is generally known that full attention is being paid to production and employment, but not to the sale of products. Sale is laid down only in our plans and it looks later as if we do not follow it. For this reason, he said, it is necessary to begin, as soon as possible, with a serious analysis of the sale of our products on the domestic and foreign markets.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION--Addis Ababa--A formal exchange of ratification instruments was carried out in Addis Ababa today on the agreement of cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia concluded in December last year during President Mengistu Haile Mariam's official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The agreement envisages cooperation between universities and other institutions of higher learning of the two countries, exchange of professors and educational experts, exchange visits by authors, artists and film workers, organization of exhibitions, translation of literary works and their publication and other manifestations in the cultural field, and scientific exchanges. The documents were signed and exchanged by Yugoslav Ambassador to Ethiopia Dusan Marinkovic and by Ethiopian Minister of Culture and Sport Tesfaye Shewayeh. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD]